

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE OF THE JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER REGULAR FORCES.



VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 17. } NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881. } SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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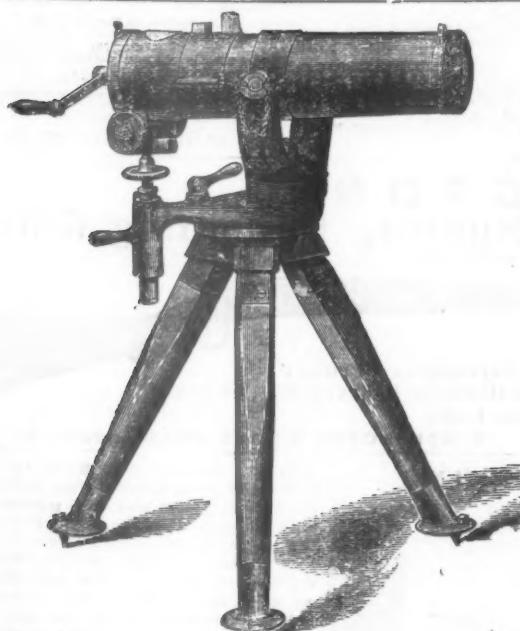
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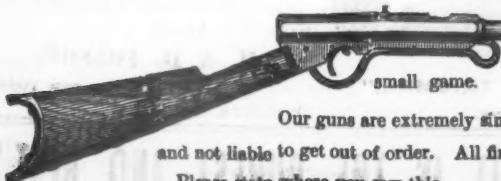
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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR-GENERAL Hancock visited Fort Monroe, Va., this week, going from there on a short trip to Currituck Inlet.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL Roger Jones, U. S. A., was registered in Detroit, Mich., the early part of this week, en route to Fort Wayne on inspection service.

We are pleased to see that Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, will shortly return to Governor's Island for temporary service on the staff of Major-General Hancock.

LIEUTENANT E. O. Gibson, 10th U. S. Infantry, is on sick leave at Waverly, Iowa. His indisposition, the relic of arduous service during the war, still continues.

LIEUTENANT William Everett, 4th U. S. Artillery, recently joined at Fort Adams from the Pacific, is enjoying a short leave with friends at Manchester, N. H.

MAJOR Alex. Piper, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave of absence, was in New York this week, stopping at No. 7 West 31st street.

PAYMASTER Joseph W. Wham, U. S. A., was in New York this week, stopping at the 5th Avenue Hotel.

CAPTAIN J. M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., for some time on duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the establishment of quarters for the school of application, will leave there in a few days for Santa Fe, he having been assigned as Chief Quartermaster on Gen. Mackenzie's staff.

We are pleased to see that Major J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster, will shortly go on duty at Buffalo; a pleasant relief after his service in New Mexico.

POST CHAPLAIN G. D. Crocker, U. S. A., stopping in New York, has had his leave extended one month.

CAPTAIN J. M. J. Sanno, 7th U. S. Infantry, who has been for the past few years on recruiting duty at New York and special service at Governor's Island, will leave New York in a few days to join his regiment in Dakota.

CAPTAIN E. B. Williston, 2d U. S. Artillery, was in West Troy, N. Y., this week, but was to leave in a few days to join his battery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SURGEON J. R. Gibson, U. S. A., paid a visit to New York this week from Washington Barracks, D. C.

CAPTAIN A. E. Hooker, 9th U. S. Cavalry, was registered in New York this week.

The indefatigable Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Assistant Quartermaster, having shaken off the dust of Yorktown, during a brief sojourn at Washington, has gone to Atlanta, Ga., to superintend the sale of buildings at McPherson Barracks.

REAR-ADmiral Le Roy, U. S. N., and bride were reported in New York this week. The marriage of the Admiral to Mrs. Mary Stumpf, which occurred at Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, and briefly referred to in our columns of last week, was a distinguished affair. Admiral Le Roy's son and daughter and several relatives of the bride were present, besides a large number of naval officers and their families, among whom were Admiral David D. Porter and daughters, Rear-Admiral Gustavus A. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Almy and daughter, Pay Director James H. Watmough, wife and daughter, Commodore and Mrs. Clark H. Wells, and Mrs. W. H. Reeder, wife of Lieut. Reeder, of the Navy, Commodore and Mrs. John H. Upshur and daughter, Commodore and Mrs. Badger, Admiral Jenkins and daughters, Admiral Murray, Admiral Fabius Stanley and Mrs. Stanley, Capt. John Lee Davis, of the Navy, and Miss Kate Davis, Commodore Temple, Commodore and Mrs. Samuel P. Carter, Capt. Thomas Scott Filibrown, and Lieut. Edward T. Strong, of the Navy. After the ceremony the bride and groom left for New York.

A DESPATCH from Cincinnati, Ohio, says that 2d Lieut. Luke Clarke, U. S. Army, retired, committed suicide at Bucyrus, O., Nov. 19, by throwing himself in front of a locomotive. He was to have been married shortly to a lady at Bucyrus. Lieut. Clark entered the Regular Army as private Co. A, 5th Battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry, July 8, 1862; rose through the various grades to 2d Lieutenant 2d U. S. Infantry, June 7, 1864. He was retired Feb. 28, 1865, "for disability resulting from wounds received in line of duty."

GENERAL Joseph Faron, Inspector-General of the Marine Infantry of France, died a few days ago. He entered the service as a private in 1833, and rose through all the grades to that of Inspector-General. He was an officer of distinguished service in various parts of the world.

DON CARLOS, in reply to a telegram which he had sent with unusual prudence to the Mexican authorities, asking whether they had any objection to his taking up his abode in their country with his wife and children, being informed "that any one was welcome provided that he did not conspire against the tranquillity of the Republic," is accordingly expected to emigrate.

COMDR. EVANS, R. N., late of the *Doterel*, has been now appointed to the *Lily*, which is an indication that the Admiralty do not hold him responsible for the loss of the *Doterel*.

SIR E. J. REED has left England for Florida.

We publish under our militia heading the main portion of the interesting reports made by Bvt. Col. Royal T. Frank, Major 1st Artillery, to Gen. Drum on his inspection of the Massachusetts State troops, and by Bvt. Maj. Frank E. Taylor, Captain 1st Artillery, on his inspection of the Rhode Island Brigade.

WHITTAKER is reported as rustinating in Flushing, L. I., and to have thus unbosomed himself to a reporter of the *New York World*: "Ju-tice takes a long time coming, but I've no fear as to the result. I think it was in August I last heard from Washington. The court-martial's finding had then been reviewed by one officer and partly by another. Where the record is now or how far it has advanced towards a settlement I don't know. I employ my time in reading and studying in the line of my profession—that of a soldier. I was educated for a military life, and I intend to join either the United States Army or some other." To the question, "In the event of your having to choose outside the American Army, which would be your choice?" he answered, "Oh, the English, certainly."

We have received copies of the memorial circulars issued by the Boston Commandery of the Military Order on the occasion of the death of General Garfield and of Colonel Henry Rust, late 13th Maine Volunteers, a member of the order. "While a rigid disciplinarian, Col. Rust possessed the power of making himself beloved and respected by his officers and by his commands. Modest and unassuming in manner, and gentle in all his intercourse in life, he won and retained warm friends."

Lt. Col. W. HARVEY BROWN, 1st U. S. Inf., late of the 18th Inf., arrived in New York on Monday last, Nov. 21. He left the city on the same day, en route to Texas, to join his regiment. The Colonel left Fort Assiniboine, M. T., last May on a leave of absence which has about expired.

CAPT. S. M. WHITESIDE, U. S. A., is at Fort Grant, A. T., on temporary duty as a member of the G. C. M. for the trial of the Indian scouts who deserted and fired on Gen. Carr's command, Aug. 30, at Cibicu.

MR. WM. H. WALKER furnishes a most valuable addition to the travellers' outfit in a compact photographic apparatus, which can be carried under the arm, and is furnished at the low price of \$12. It includes everything necessary for making negatives, with chemicals sufficient for 100. It has a folding tripod which can be packed into a space about that occupied by a lady's parasol, and stretches out to five feet in length; a camera complete, with achromatic lens; ground focusing glass, in frame; two diaphragms; a plate-holder and light-tight box for storing negatives; ruby developing lamp; 12 gelatine bromide dry plates; developing tray, and graduating glass. A book of instructions is included in the outfit, so that the purchaser can learn its use. It is intended principally for out-door photographing, and is, take it altogether, a most compact depository of pleasure and instruction. Mr. Walker's address is Lock Box 200, Rochester, N. Y.

"SCHWATKA'S SEARCH," an account of the late Arctic Sledge Expedition, by William H. Gilder, second in command, is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book itself, which is of remarkable interest, is mainly the account published in the *New York Herald*, from which we extracted freely at the time; but it gains greatly by revision and by being presented as a connected whole, aided by fine maps and illustrations with which the publishers have enriched it. The volume, indeed, with its handsome typography and paper, is issued in a style which makes it an excellent gift book. A capital likeness of Lieut. Schwatka faces the title page.

LIEUTENANT N. Wolfe, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Atlanta early this week for Fort McHenry, Maryland. He has been in poor health of late, but the change may benefit him.

LIEUTENANT C. L. Best, 1st U. S. Artillery, will spend a few weeks with friends in the East before joining his regiment in California.

CAPTAIN F. W. Hess, 3d U. S. Artillery, did not accompany his battery to Tampa, Florida, Saturday, Nov. 19, having gone on leave until next January. Rumor has it that the Captain will shortly fall in line in the married column.

CAPTAIN J. R. Brinckle, 5th U. S. Artillery, with a detachment of that regiment, is holding the fort on Staten Island, for the present. Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., is still at Fort Wadsworth, but if not promoted soon, will join his regiment in the South.

LIEUTENANT Heman Dowd, 3d U. S. Artillery, was in New York this week on leave. It is doubtful whether he will return to Fort Monroe, Va., but may go direct to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to join Battery B, of his regiment, to which he has lately been promoted.

LIEUT. T. H. Barber, 1st U. S. Art., A. D. C., was at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, with Major-Gen. Hancock.

LIEUT. J. M. Baldwin, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Hunt, visited Memphis this week on inspection service.

CHIEF ENGINEER Henry W. Fitch returned to duty in the Navy Department this week, his leave having expired on Wednesday last.

CAPTAIN J. R. Myrick, 3d U. S. Artillery, with his usual energy, is fast putting his new post, Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, into good trim, long disuse as a garrison post having detracted considerably from its appearance.

SURGEON J. R. Gibson, U. S. A., of Washington Barracks, was in Philadelphia this week, stopping at 1519 Walnut street.

CHIEF ENGINEER Alexander Henderson has been ordered from the Bureau of Engineers, Navy Department, to duty in New York, for the location and erection of machinery, etc., for the introduction of electric light on the *Brooklyn*. Detailed instructions were furnished him by the Bureau of Navigation.

REAR-ADmiral James H. Strong, retired, U. S. Navy, left Washington last week for Columbia, S. C., where he usually spends his winters, finding the climate less trying to his rheumatism.

SECRETARY and Mrs. Lincoln visited New York, Monday last, on a shopping excursion.

COL. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., arrived in Washington Monday last. It appears to be definitely understood that he is to succeed Quartermaster-General Meigs upon his retirement.

THE friends of Mrs. H. Shock, wife of Engineer-in-Chief Shock, will be pleased to learn that she is now convalescing from her recent severe attack of acute dysentery. Mrs. Shock's condition at one time was so alarming that her life for a few days was entirely despaired of.

GEN. Sherman, Gen. Poe, and Col. Morrow returned from the Cotton Exhibition at Atlanta, Ga., on Monday last.

THE following officers registered at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Mo., Chicago, during the week ending Nov. 20: Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf.; A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Slocum, Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis, Capt. M. Maylan, 7th Cav.; Capt. L. H. Rucker, 9th Cav.; Lieut. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Thos. Sharp, 17th Inf.; Major A. E. Bates, Pay Dept.; Lieut. F. H. Hathaway, 5th Inf.; Maj. J. S. Poland, 18th Inf.; Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cav.; Lieut. E. Chynoweth, 17th Inf.

CAPT. J. B. Rawles, 5th U. S. Art., was in New York this week, anxiously awaiting the arrival of his battery from the South.

GENERAL R. C. Drum and Colonel T. F. Barr, U. S. A., returned to Washington Monday week, from their inspection tour to the Leavenworth prison. General Drum has resumed the reins of the A. G. O., and Col. Barr is at his desk at the War Department. Gen. Drum speaks highly of the manner in which the prison is being conducted, and says he regards the structure and its arrangement as the most perfect of its kind in the world.

LONDON *Truth* is responsible for the statement that Mr. James Gordon Bennett is about to fit out another expedition in search of the *Jeanette*, and is endeavoring to secure the services of Captain Adams, of Dunlee, Scotland, an intrepid Arctic sailor.

COMMANDER Cheyne's second lecture, delivered last Monday evening, was on the interesting subject of "The Search for Sir John Franklin." He gave a graphic account of the various expeditions in search of Franklin, in two of which he had been a participant. He began with the expedition under Sir James Ross in 1845, with the ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, the lecturer having accompanied this as a midshipman. He was also with the expedition under Sir Edward Belcher, Commander Cheyne pointing out the localities where the ships wintered on stereopticon views which illustrated the lecture.

THE South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune*, of Nov. 14, says: "Lieut. Colonel Elmer Otis, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who spent his six months' leave of absence at Notre Dame, left yesterday to join his command at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota. During his stay here he not only greatly endeared himself to the faculty and students at Notre Dame University and St. Mary's Academy, at both of which places his children are attending, but to those of our citizens who were so fortunate as to form his acquaintance. The senior students of Notre Dame showed their appreciation of his friendship by presenting him yesterday with a costly gold-headed cane."

SECRETARY OF WAR Lincoln registered this week at the Gilsey House, and General S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

CAPTAIN A. Etholin, of the Russian Navy, has been a guest at the Sturtevant House, New York City, this week.

LIEUT. E. C. Knowler, 3d U. S. Artillery, was in Baltimore last week, bidding adieu to old friends previous to joining his battery at New Orleans.

LIEUT. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was in New York this week, en route to Governor's Island, for examination by a Medical Board. He has for about a year past been on sick leave at Aurora, West Virginia.

LIEUT. E. R. Hills and J. E. Sawyer, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday of this week, to enjoy a brief leave of absence.

LIEUT. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, of "Strategos" fame, is at present at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., but will shortly leave there for Willet's Point to go through a course of torpedo instruction.

THE Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, appointed at the Chattanooga reunion, for the purpose of assisting in raising money for the Garfield monument, met at the Kennard House, Cleveland, November 16. There were present: Gen. W. A. Robinson, of Pittsburg; Gen. H. M. Cist, of Cincinnati; Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, of Cold-

water, Mich., and Gen. James Barnett, of Cleveland. Gen. McCook and Col. Corbin were represented by proxy. An organization was effected by the election of Gen. Barnett as chairman, Gen. Cist as recording secretary, and Col. Corbin as corresponding secretary. Gentlemen of the Monument Committee waited upon the committee of this organization to urge them to unite in the general movement for a monument, but it was resolved that the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in this present formation of a committee contemplated the erection of a monument to the memory of General Garfield as a distinctive measure of the society, and that such monument was to be erected in the city of Washington. Sub-committees were appointed to make application to Congress for old cannon for material for the statue of General G. and for ground for the site of the statue. Also to send out circulars to the members of the Army of the Cumberland, calling their attention to the matter and soliciting subscriptions, etc. It was also agreed that this movement need in no way interfere with the subscriptions solicited by the general committees.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. L. Gihon and Medical Inspectors A. C. Gorgas, have been appointed to represent the Navy at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, which meets at Savannah, Georgia, Nov. 29.

GEN. Chas. G. Sawtelle and Lieut. Wells Willard, U. S. A., were registered this week in Atlanta, Ga.

ASST.-SURGEON H. G. Burton returned to Fort Hamilton this week in attendance upon the light battery from Yorktown. *Apropos* of Yorktown, everyone seems to have had enough and to spare of it.

2D LIEUT. GEO. S. YOUNG, 7th Inf., U. S. A., left St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 19, for Louisville, Ky., on a ten days' leave of absence.

GEN. WM. MYERS, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota, returned to St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16, from a ten days' trip to Fort Keogh, M. T.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL and Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Yard, U. S. A., were in St. Louis, November 18, the former at the Southern and the latter at the Planters' Hotel.

CADET MIDSHIPMAN H. C. HAINES, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia this week, stopping at the Lafayette Hotel.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES and Surg. Woodward, U. S. A., were witnesses in the "Guiteau" trial this week.

BILL ARF suggests a Georgia colonel's day at the exposition. William should bear in mind that Atlanta has made no arrangements to entertain every male citizen in the State at one time. But if they will come in squads of ten or seventy-five thousand they can be accommodated.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

CAPTAIN HOGARTY has at Mr. Frederick's gun store a brace of old dueling pistols over 100 years old, presented to him by Count Von Daun, and were at the battle of Waterloo. This brace have been altered from flint locks to that "new fangled idea," percussion locks.—*Kansas City, Mo., Times*.

ANNOUNCING the death of Captain Satterlee C. Plummer, the Washington *Sunday Herald* says: "Suddenly and unexpectedly last Monday morning came the tidings 'Capt. Plummer is dead!' carrying a painful shock to all in this office, who had been accustomed for years to the light, active figure passing to and fro, the buoyant, bright young face and the unfailing kindness and cordiality of this gallant officer and gentleman. It seemed impossible to realize that all this had gone from us forever."

THE HIIGO, Japan, *News*, Oct. 14, says: "Old residents in Kobe have still a vivid recollection of the 13th of Jan., 1863, when the funeral took place of Rear-Admiral Bell, Lieutenant Reed, and ten seamen of the U. S. S. *Hartford*, who had been drowned two days previously on the bar at Osaka. The ceremony was rendered more striking by the attendance of a large body of English sailors, and as the cortège moved slowly to the cemetery, the band of H. M. S. *Ocean* played the impressive music suitable to such a mournful occasion. The bodies of Admiral Bell and Lieutenant Reed were sent to the United States, but monuments in the American cemetery of Kobe record their sad fate, and that of the gallant fellows who perished with them and found a last resting place so far from kindred and friends. During the years which have since elapsed the monuments sunk, and in some instances lay prostrate. The fence surrounding the graves was blown down, and the whole spot presented until recently an appearance of neglect not at all in unison with the remainder of the cemetery. We are, therefore, very pleased to notice that during the stay of the U. S. S. *Ashuelot* in this port, the officers have thoughtfully restored the monuments, and had all damage remedied under their personal supervision. A handsome granite coping, with granite pillars and iron chains, now surrounds the lot (which is fifty feet square), and large granite posts stand at each side of the entrance. The graves have all been raised and turfed, the walks gravelled, and some ornamental shrubs planted. All the inscriptions on the monuments have been recut and polished, and nothing has been left undone which kindly feeling and a desire to obliterate the memory of past neglect by the authorities could dictate. But better than the good work is the care taken for the future preservation of this sad memento of the early days of Hiigo. Arrangements have, we understand, been made to ensure this portion of the cemetery being properly looked after, and a gradual relapse into its former forlorn condition is thus rendered impossible."

MAJOR L. L. Langdon, 2d U. S. Art., is stopping with friends in Brooklyn, preparatory to leaving New York for garrison service. The major's courteous bearing to all during the long sessions of the "Warren Court" will be gratefully remembered.

COL. ROBERT S. GRANGER, U. S. A., retired, was registered at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, this week.

WE regret to announce the death, from pneumonia, at Brunswick, Me., Nov. 18, 1881, of Mrs. Crawford, wife of Lt. Medorem Crawford, 2d U. S. Art., at present on duty as Instructor at Bowdoin College. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Commodore Carter, U. S. N.

LIEUT. W. P. VAN NESS, 1st U. S. Art., passed through New York Wednesday of this week, en route to San Francisco to join his battery on the Pacific Coast.

WM. FALCONBRIDGE, one of Nelson's sailors at Trafalgar, died a few days ago, at Salt Lake City, in his 102d year.

ASST. SURGEON E. C. CARTER and H. L. RAYMOND, U. S. A., were to leave New York City the latter part of this week for San Francisco, to report to Gen. McDowell for assignment.

LIEUT. H. A. SCHROEDER, 4th U. S. Art., left New London, Nov. 23, to spend Thanksgiving with his friends.

SURG. J. C. MCKEE, U. S. A., for some time past on sick leave in this vicinity, being still indisposed, will probably remain East for several months yet.

THE following officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Nov. 23, 1881: *Army*—1st Lieut. F. H. Hathaway, 5th Inf.; Major E. D. Baker, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. W. O. Douglas, U. S. A., retired; Surgeon Dallas Baché, Med. Dept. *Navy*—Comdr. Robert L. Phythian and Wm. Whitehead; Paymaster J. B. Redfield; Lieut. Walton Goodwin; Passed Asst. Paymasters J. R. Stanton and Henry C. Machette; Ensign Albon C. Hodgeson; Midshipman F. B. Case; 1st Lieut. R. Wallach, Marine Corps.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending Nov. 23, 1881: Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., delay, en route to Dept. Columbia; Bvt. Major-Gen. Richard Arnold, Major 5th Art. and A. I. G., on tour of inspection; 2d Lieut. Thos. J. Clay, 10th Inf., en route to School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The above-named officers stopped at the Ebbitt House while in Washington. Capt. James S. Tomkins, U. S. A., retired, at corner Du Pont Circle and P street; 1st Lieut. A. H. Merrill, 1st Art., at Riggs House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav., at 1730 H street, on sick leave.

CONSEQUENT on the dismissal of Capt. Spencer, 10th Cav., letters of promotion have been sent this week to 1st Lieut. R. G. Smither and 2d Lieut. G. H. Evans. The appointment of Lieut. J. T. Morrison to be adjutant, vice Smither, made the vacancy for Lieut. Evans.

No official intelligence of the death of Lieut. Luke Clarke, retired, has yet been received at the War Dept. His death will increase the number of vacancies on the retired list to six.

CHAPLAIN E. K. RAWSON, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Boston Yard, Nov. 22.

LIEUT. JAS. H. BULL, U. S. N., of the *Pocahontas*, has gone to his home in Detroit, Mich., on a week's leave.

PROF. P. S. MICHEL, U. S. A., Dept. of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, U. S. M. A., was in New York City Nov. 19, from West Point, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT G. N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, expects to leave Atlanta in a few days for the East, and will probably join his battery at Fort Niagara, N. Y., although now temporarily with the light battery.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. S. GORGAS, U. S. N., leaves Annapolis in a few days for Savannah, to represent the Navy as a member of the American Board of Health Association.

THE YELLOW FEVER seems to have disappeared from Key West, but it is probable that the garrison of Key West barracks will remain at Fort Brooke, Tampa, for the winter. Capt. Barstow, 3d Artillery, has assumed command at Fort Brooke.

LIEUTENANT F. H. HARRINGTON, U. S. Marine Corps, has suffered a severe loss in the death of his daughter, which occurred at Washington, November 22d. She was almost nine years old, and a most interesting young lady.

We are glad to learn that Lieut. H. T. STOCKTON, U. S. N., finds his health greatly benefited on the Asiatic station.

CAPTAIN H. W. HOWGATE was arraigned before the Criminal Court, in Washington, on Tuesday last, and pleaded "not guilty" to the recent additional indictments found against him.

The officers of the 1st regiment infantry, Mass. militia, tendered a farewell dinner, Friday, Nov. 18, to Col. A. M. RANDOL and Capt. John C. WHITE, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., at the Union Club, previous to their departure to their new station on the Pacific coast.

UNDER the heading of "Uncle Sam's Navy," the New York *Graphic* of Wednesday has a picture of Uncle Sam in his shirt sleeves, busied in his workshop, studying how to build a navy, while Johnny Bull, Johnny Crapaud, Emperor, Czar, Kaiser, King, and Sultan look on with interest and apprehension through the open window. Uncle Sam says: "I'm bound to build it, and if Yankee skill can beat European experience, we'll give 'em another monitor lesson."

CMDR. CLARK H. WELLS, who takes command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard on the 1st of December, has rented his beautiful residence, on Connecticut avenue, in Washington, to Secretary Folger. It is stated that Mrs. Reeder, Commodore Wells's daughter, who adds so much to the happiness and charming hospitality of his household, will not go to Portsmouth until spring.

AMONG the officers who will compose Rear Admiral Cooper's staff when he assumes command of the North Atlantic Station, are Lieut. Cowles, Lieut. Kelly and Ensign Mulligan. The latter has the reputation of being one of the finest signal officers, for one of his years, in the service.

COMMANDER JOHN C. BEAUMONT will not return immediately to Washington on relinquishing his command at Portsmouth, N. H. He has a charming residence at the capital which is at present occupied by other parties, and he will therefore make Portsmouth his home until spring.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL COMMISSION fell short on their funds from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and Congress will be asked to appropriate the necessary amount to meet outstanding obligations.

THE STATEMENT that Sergt. Mason, who shot at Guiteau, would be tried by court-martial on Wednesday last at the Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., proved to be premature. The court convened by order of Gen. Hancock has not yet been formally dissolved, but it is a matter of speculation as to whether Mason will ever be arraigned before it.

GEN. LONGSTREET was at the War Department in Washington this week. Various speculations are directed toward him as a possible member of the Cabinet.

MR. H. L. STURDEVANT, formerly a Cadet Midshipman in the Navy, visited the Naval Academy Wednesday as the representative of a New York daily, with which he is at present connected.

CAPT. GEORGE B. HAYCOCK, U. S. M. CORPS, who is attached to the Pacific Squadron, has been spending a sick leave at the Naval Academy, where he was formerly stationed and has many friends.

HON. ALEXANDER RANDALL, one of the most respected citizens of Annapolis, who died on Sunday last, was buried yesterday from St. Anne's Church, of that city. Mr. Randall was an uncle of Gen. Peter V. Hagner, U. S. A., and of Judge Alex. B. Hagner, of Washington. Engineer McIlvane, formerly of the United States Navy, was a son-in-law of the deceased. Mr. Randall's funeral was largely attended, a large number of naval officers being present.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of Nov. 21, says: "Capt. W. P. Clark, of the 2d Cavalry, is at the Metropolitan, and will remain in St. Paul for a day or two. Capt. Clark understands that mystical sign language by which Indians of different nations have conversed for ages, better, probably, than any Caucasian living, and is now engaged, under orders from the War Department, in studying the folk-lore, traditions, language, archaeology, and general history of the Indian tribes within the Department of Dakota. No one more thoroughly competent for the work or more genuinely enthusiastic in its prosecution than the Captain could be found anywhere, and his report, when made, will add largely to our knowledge of the aboriginal races, whose traditions and histories are as fully traceable to the far-off countries as our own. Capt. Clark thinks some of going hence to Winnipeg to gather some information concerning the half-breeds who do there abound, and thence he will go to Devil's Lake, and then down the river from Bismarck, visiting the agencies of Standing Rock, Cheyenne, Brule, etc."

THE *Omaha Daily Herald*, of Nov. 22, informs us that a battery of the 4th Artillery, which has been stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., went East in a special car Monday evening, Nov. 21, destined for Boston. They were officered by Capt. Morris and Lieuts. Chapin and Deems.

REAR-ADmiral R. H. WYMAN, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, Thanksgiving day.

LIEUTENANT G. E. OVERTON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has come east from Arizona on an extended leave of a year.

LIEUTENANT C. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, passed through Boston Wednesday, November 23, on a brief leave from Fort Warren.

CAPT. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG, 10th U. S. Infantry, passed through Detroit, November 23, from Fort Wayne, to spend Thanksgiving with his friends. He will return to Fort Wayne early next week.

CAPT. JOHN W. RODER, 4th U. S. Artillery, with his battery, passed through New York, Friday, November 25th, en route to Fort Adams, R. I., where he is to be stationed. Officers and men were well, and much pleased with their return to the east.

THE CADETS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY entertained their friends with a Thanksgiving hop this week, visitors from New York being among those attending. At Annapolis a hop was given on Thanksgiving eve (Wednesday) by the Naval Cadets, in the Gymnasium, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. Visitors from Baltimore and Washington attended. Mrs. Ramsay, the wife of the Superintendent, received the guests, assisted by Cadet Midshipman L. Nixon. Dancing began at 8 and continued until midnight. The hop was a most delightful one, and great credit is due to the Committee Cadets F. H. Conant, J. G. Doyle, J. H. Fitts, H. L. Hawthrone, C. H. Howland, A. L. Key, W. N. King, L. Nixon, L. Semple, and S. S. Wood. Thanksgiving was celebrated by the Naval Cadets with field sports—racing, jumping matches, Commander McNair acting as referee, Lieut. Delehanty, Lieut. Rodgers and Passed Assistant Engineer Ransom as judges; and Cadets Howland and Key as time-keepers. The committee in charge of the arrangements were Cadets Doyle, Gsantner, Higgins, McGiffin and Prince. The programme arranged was as follows:

ONE MILE WALK.—Cadets Paine, Williams, Wm. P. Bennett, Jayne, King and Tenant.

THROWING BASE BALL.—Dashiel, Higgins, Gillis, Kittrell, Key, Ledbetter, O'Leary and Plunkett.

PUTTING SHORT.—Gsantner, Duvall, Pentz, Stahle, Woods, R. H. Richardson, Jones and Winchell.

THROWING HAMMER.—Gsantner, Horst, Pentz, Woods, R. J. Frazier, Hill, Brady, Stahle, Fahs, Jones and Winchell.

SPeED RACE.—Gillis, Moseley, Legare, Sargent, McWhorter, Gignilliat, McCord, Ulberroth, Plunkett and Winchell.

HURDLE RACE.—Jackson, J. A. Jackson, E. W. Tilden, Higgins and Gibson.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—Jackson and J. A. Higgins.

POLE-LEAPING.—Horst and Dashiel.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 12, 1881.

Establishes a General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, the Adjutant-General of the Dept. to act as Superintendent of the same.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from Dept. of Dakota Hdqrs at all posts in the Dept. where such enlistments can be made, who are authorized to enlist for all companies and regiments serving in the Dept., except the 25th Inf., for which only colored men who have served heretofore and been discharged with a "good" character will be enlisted. Recruits enlisted will be allowed to select the company or regiment in which to enlist from any in the Dept. not already full, and those who do not do so will be assigned in orders from Dept. Hdqrs.

No recruiting funds will be provided for officers recruiting under this order.

The remainder of the order gives instructions as to the recruiting returns required, etc.

G. O. 31, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Nov. 4, 1881.

Publishes regulations governing the expenditure of funds allotted for the payment of enlisted men employed on extra duty at posts in the Department: it also gives the maximum allowance per month for each post.

G. O. 37, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 12, 1881.

Gives instructions to recruiting officers, designated from Dept. Hdqrs to make enlistments and re-enlistments, for regiments in the Dept. of Texas.

Directs the Adjutant-General of the Dept. to perform the same functions as are exercised by the superintendents of the recruiting service, etc.

CIRCULAR 13, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Nov. 16, 1881.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of September, 1881.

CIRCULAR 21, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 16, 1881.

Publishes reports of musketry practice in this Dept. for September, 1881.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The journey performed by Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and return, during November, on public business, is approved (S. O. 194, Nov. 10, M. D. P.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and other points, to make the investigation ordered by the General of the Army, on Nov. 19 (S. O. 74, Nov. 25, M. D. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. L. C. Forayth, A. Q. M., will proceed from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., and report thence by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South for duty, to receive Capt. Charles W. Williams, A. Q. M. After the completion of the sale of McPhee's Barracks and the property therewith to be sold, C. P. Forayth will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South and will then return to Washington, D. C., and report to the Q. M. Gen. of the Army (S. O. Nov. 19, W. D.)

Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., now at the terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, will proceed to Camp Huachuca, A. T., and report by letter at that place, to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, for instructions (S. O. 129, Nov. 12, D. A.)

Major James G. C. Lee, Q. M., is relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. Dist. of New Mexico. He will comply with par. 9, S. O. 260, c. s., from Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 118, Nov. 21, M. D. M.)

Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and return, on public business (S. O. 142, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Major Theo. J. Eckerson, Q. M., Boston, Mass. (S. O. 206, Nov. 19, D. E.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—During the absence of Major Eckerson, Capt. W. H. Nash, C. S., will take charge of the Q. M. Office at Boston (S. O. 206, Nov. 19, D. E.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 142, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. P. R. Brown will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., via Hearne and the Texas and Pacific Railroad, for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 141, Nov. 12, D. T.)

Capt. W. G. Spencer, member G. C.-M. at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., Nov. 15 (S. O. 171, Nov. 3, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. Francis J. Adams will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and report to the C. O. without delay (S. O. 170, Nov. 1, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. James Rorke, now in New York, N. Y., was ordered, Nov. 7, to report to the Medical Director of the Dept. of Arizona at Whipple Barracks, A. T. (Field Orders 46, Nov. 7, D. A.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Major J. C. McKee, Surg., is further extended six months on Surg. certificate of disability (S. O. Nov. 19, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. J. W. Freeman will accompany Troop G, 7th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as medical officer, after which he will return to his station at Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 213, Nov. 17, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort, now at Fort Dodge, Kan., will report to Capt. T. B. Robinson, 19th Inf., to proceed with his company to Brownsville, Tex., from which point he will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for orders (S. O. 236, Nov. 16, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard will report to the C. O., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to proceed with troops ordered to Fort Macintosh, Tex., after which he will return and report to the Medical Director for assignment (S. O. 236, Nov. 16, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. S. S. Boyer will return to his station, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 235, Nov. 15, D. M.)

Capt. F. W. Elbrey, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Union, N. M., Nov. 23 (S. O. 237, Nov. 17, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard was ordered, Nov. 15, to proceed from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 235, Nov. 15, D. M.)

The following-named medical officers will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California for assignment to duty in the Dept. of California: 1st Lt. Edward C. Carter and 1st Lt. Henry L. Raymond, Asst. Surgs. (S. O. Nov. 21, W. D.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. W. H. Montgomery is annulled, to take effect Nov. 16 (S. O. 143, Nov. 15, D. T.)

The extension of leave of absence on Surg. certificate of disability granted Major J. C. McKee, Surg., is further extended six months on Surg. certificate of disability (S. O. 262, Nov. 19, A. G. O.)

The resignation of Capt. Elliott Cones, Asst. Surg., is accepted by the President, to take effect from this date (S. O. 260, Nov. 17, A. G. O.)

Surg. J. R. Gibson will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and make an examination of the hospital recently completed therat (S. O. 208, Nov. 22, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman will accompany the battalion of the 8th Inf. under orders to proceed to Angel Island, Cal., after which he will rejoin his station, San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 128, Nov. 10, D. A.)

Ast. Surg. W. Reed, member G. C.-M. at Washington Barracks, D. C., Nov. 25 (S. O. 208, Nov. 22, D. E.)

The leave of absence granted Surg. J. R. Gibson is extended three days (S. O. 209, Nov. 23, D. E.)

Capt. H. O. Paulding, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O. Fort Laramie, W. T., for duty (S. O. 118, Nov. 19, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. F. Lloyd, on the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in par. 3, S. O. 192, c. s., Dept. of Dakota, will report at Dept. of Dakota Hdqrs (S. O. 215, Nov. 19, D. D.)

As soon as their services can be dispensed with by Asst. Surg. Landerdale at McPherson Barracks, Ga., Hosp. Steward George Lauder will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and Hosp. Steward George W. Weed to Jackson Barrack, La., for duty (S. O. 129, Nov. 21, D. S.)

PATRICK DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for four days is granted Major A. E. Bates (S. O. 213, Nov. 17, D. D.)

Par. 3, S. O. 121, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, is so far modified as to direct Major W. E. Creary, Paymaster, to make payments at San Diego Barracks and Fort Yuma, Cal., as soon after Nov. 26 as practicable, instead of Major W. H. Comegys, Paymaster (S. O. 128, Nov. 10, D. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Lieut. T. A. Bingham is granted leave of absence for twenty-eight days, to take effect on being relieved of the temporary command of Co. C. Battalion of Engineers (S. O. 126, Nov. 21, Corps of Engrs.)

Capt. Wm. A. Jones, Engineer Officer Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California, will proceed to Fort Haleck, Nev., to survey the post, hay, and wood reservations (S. O. 192, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

Capt. Charles E. L. B. Davis will relieve Major John M. Wilson as Engineer of the 10th Light House District (S. O. Nov. 22, W. D.)

Capt. David P. Heap is relieved from assignment as Engineer of the 10th Light House District, and on expiration of his leave will report to the Chief of Engineers (S. O. Nov. 22, W. D.)

Lieut. Theodore A. Bingham is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will report to Major Wm. B. King at Chattanooga for duty (S. O. Nov. 22, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. A. L. Varney will inspect certain hospital property at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. (S. O. Nov. 23, W. D.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Changes in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 24, 1881: 1st Class

Pvt. Martin Hoover is promoted to be sergeant, and 1st Class Pvt. Otto B. Cole to be corporal; 2d Class Pvts. Charles C. Corbin, William E. Doyle, Frederick C. Pratz, and William W. Dent are announced as 1st class privates; Pvts. H. L. Keup and J. C. Stewart have been ordered from Fort Myer, Va., to O. C. S. O.; C. C. Corbin, from Fort Myer to New River Inlet, N. C.; S. O. Hammond, from New River Inlet, N. C., to Sunville, N. C.; G. M. Chappel, from Fort Myer, Va., to Savannah, Ga.; B. F. Hough, from Savannah, Ga., to Williamsport, Pa., to establish station; J. F. Harrold, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cincinnati, O.; J. B. Marbury, from Cincinnati, O., to Springfield, Mo., to establish station; H. L. Kemp, from O. C. S. O., to Norfolk, Va.; O. N. Oswell, from Norfolk, Va., to O. C. S. O.; W. E. Doyle, from Fort Myer, Va., to Boston, Mass.; F. R. Day, from Boston, Mass., to O. C. S. O.; G. W. Davis, from Fort Myer, Va., to Cleveland, O.; J. G. Hashagen, from Cleveland, O., to O. C. S. O.; R. H. Smith, from Smithville, N. C., to O. C. S. O.; R. M. Crawford, from Wilmington, N. C., to Hatteras, N. C.; E. J. Hamilton, from Hatteras, N. C., to O. C. S. O.; J. N. Griffin, from The Mission, Idaho, to Miner's Camp, Idaho; H. S. Blandford, from Miner's Camp, Idaho, to The Mission, Idaho; J. T. O'Keeffe, from Colorado Springs, Colo., to Chicago, Ill., for discharge.

2d Lieut. L. E. Sebres is detailed an additional member of the G. C.-M. instituted at San Antonio, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 133, c. s. (S. O. 142, Nov. 14, D. T.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 19, 1881:

Troop M, 1st Cav., to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Troop C, 9th Cav., to Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Hdqrs, and Bats. C, K, and L, 1st Art., to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Bats. B, F, and H, 1st Art., to Fort Point, Cal.

Bats. A and D, 1st Art., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Bats. E and I, 1st Art., to Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Mt. M, 1st Art., to Point San Jose, Cal.

Cos. A and F, 19th Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.

Hdqrs, and Cos. F and H, 20th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Cos. C, D, and E, 20th Inf., to Fort Dodge, Kas.

Cos. B and K, 20th Inf., to Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

Cos. I and G, 20th Inf., to Fort Hays, Kas.

Co. A, 20th Inf., to Fort Wallace, Kas.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Change of Station.—Major George B. Sanford is relieved from duty at Camp Huachuca, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., and assume command of that post. Troop M (Harris's) is relieved from duty at Camp Huachuca, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., and take station thereat, relieving Troop G (Bernard's), which will proceed once to Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 130, Nov. 14, D. A.)

Troop M (Harris's), upon its return from the Dept. of Arizona, will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 195, Nov. 11, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 206, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, as directs 1st Lieut. F. W. Sibley to join his new troop and station, is suspended until next spring (S. O. 213, Nov. 17, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, further extended eighteen days (S. O. 116, Nov. 18, M. D. M.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific to San Francisco, Cal., and return to Vancouver, W. T., on public business (S. O. 171, Nov. 3, D. C.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Santa Fe, N. M., on public business (S. O. 235, Nov. 15, D. M.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Erwin was ordered, Nov. 15, to proceed on public business from Emporia to Fort Riley, Kas., and thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 235, Nov. 15, D. M.)

Capt. T. J. Wint is appointed Inspector to examine and receive horses being purchased under contract by the Depot Q. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the 4th Cav. (S. O. 237, Nov. 17, D. M.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adj't., will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 142, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will forward 50 recruits to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to the 4th Cav. (S. O. Nov. 23, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, president; 1st Lieut. Robert London, 2d Lieuts. Lorenzo L. C. Brooks, Henry De H. Waite, members, and 2d Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Jr., Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., Nov. 23 (S. O. 117, Nov. 16, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Lieut. L. A. Craig is assigned to duty at the Recruiting Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo. (S. O. 122, Nov. 7, Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.) Lieut. Craig was assigned to command of Co. C. of Instruction, G. M. S., by Orders 190, Hdqrs Cavalry Depot, Nov. 9.

2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, comdg. Co. C, Indian Scouts, now at Camp Thomas, A. T., will leave one non-commissioned officer and five privates of his company at that post, to act as trailers, and proceed with the remainder of his company to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty (F. O. 47, Nov. 8, D. A.)

2d Lieut. Thomas Cruse is relieved from command of Co. A, Indian Scouts, and from duty as A. A. Q. M. in the field in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company, and 2d Lieut. C. B. Gatewood is assigned in his stead. The company of Indian Scouts raised by 2d Lieut. Gatewood will hereafter be known as Co. A, Indian Scouts. Upon the arrival of Co. C, Indian Scouts, at Fort Grant, A. T., 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark will, upon his own application, be relieved from command of that company, and from duty as A. A. Q. M. in the field, in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company, and will transfer all property and funds pertaining thereto to 2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson, appointed in his stead. Upon being relieved, Lieut. Clark will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., after which he will join his company, L, at Camp Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 129, Nov. 12, D. A.)

Change of Station.—Troop I (Chaffee's), and Co. B (Darr's), Indian Scouts, are relieved from duty at San Carlos, A. T., and will proceed by easy marches to Fort Dowell, A. T. (S. O. 130, Nov. 14, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. G. E. Overton, one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific, and to apply for extension of ten months (S. O. 196, Nov. 14, M. D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

2d Lieuts. H. M. Creel and J. C. Waterman are detailed as members G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 142, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 213, Nov. 17, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

The C. O. Fort Davis, Tex., was ordered, Nov. 11, to detail one corporal and six privates of cavalry, to report to Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Eng'r. Officer of the Dept. of Texas, in command of the expedition organized under par. 5, S. O. 80, D. T., to replace a like number of enlisted men of Troop M, 8th Cav., to enable them to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and rejoin their troop. The C. O. Fort Davis was also directed on same date to arrange for the detail of an officer to replace 2d Lieut. J. A. Johnston, on duty with the expedition organized under the above order, to enable him to rejoin his troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 141, Nov. 12, D. T.)

Capt. E. G. Fechet is detailed additional member G. C.-M. in command of Troop C, 8th Cav., Tex., by par. 6, S. O. 120, D. T. (S. O. 142, Nov. 14, D. T.)

1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Union, N. M., Nov. 23 (S. O. 237, Nov. 17, D. M.)

1st Lieut. J. W. Pullman, 8th Cav., was ordered, Nov. 18, to take charge of a detachment of recruits for the 5th Cav. to leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., Nov. 22, for Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 125, Nov. 18, Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, on temporary duty in the office of the Chief Engineer Officer of Dept. of Mo., is granted a leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months (S. O. 238, Nov. 18, D. M. D.)

Veterinary Surgeon Samuel Burdett will report to Fort Riley, K. S., and take station (S. O. 140, Nov. 14, D. N. M.)

Veterinary Surgeon John Tempsey will at once return to Santa Fe from temporary field duty at Fort Cummings, N. M., and report to the A. A. A. G. of the Dist. of N. M. (S. O. 141, Nov. 15, D. N. M.)

Change of Station.—Co. H (Purington's) is relieved from field duty at Separ, N. M., and will at once proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and there prepare itself to proceed, upon being relieved by company of the 4th Cav., to its new station at Fort Riley, Kas. The company will take with it all means of transportation, Q. M. property and employees now at Separ, which, upon arrival at Fort Bayard, will be transferred to the A. A. Q. M. at that post (S. O. 141, Nov. 15, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Lient. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., will proceed in charge of a detachment of recruits for the 4th Cav. ordered to leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., Nov. 15, for Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 123, Nov. 1

his public duties at Fort Adams, R. I., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, for further orders (S. O. 210, Nov. 25, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. William P. Graves, president; Capt. James E. Wilson, 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, W. P. Edgerton, Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, members, and 2d Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Washington Bks, D. C., Nov. 25 (S. O. 208, Nov. 22, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Washington Bks, D. C., by par. 1, S. O. 208, from Hdqrs Dept. of East, and 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis appointed judge-advocate in his stead (S. O. 209, Nov. 23, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

A furlough for 30 days is granted Private Jacob Schnurr, Bat. G, at the expiration of which he will join his battery at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., at his own expense (S. O. 72, Nov. 19, M. D. A.)

As soon as 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer has completed his public duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y., he will proceed direct to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty with his battery (S. O. 73, Nov. 21, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward C. Knower, having completed his public duties at Madison Bks, N. Y., will proceed to Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La. (S. O. 210, Nov. 25, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

1st Lieut. M. O'Brien was ordered, Oct. 17, to accompany the Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Separ, N. M. (S. F. O. 33, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. George L. Anderson (Bat. E), to be 1st Lieutenant Nov. 11, 1881, vice Quinan, resigned, which carried him to Bat. F (S. O. 206, Nov. 19, D. E.)

1st Lieut. M. O'Brien will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 142, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Adj't., and of the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Hdqrs of his regiment, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 192, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

The remaining batteries of the 4th Art. in the Mil. Div. of Pacific were ordered, Nov. 11, to leave for their stations in the East, as follows: Bat. G (Morris's) for Fort Warren, Mass., on Nov. 17; Bat. E (Roder's) for Fort Adams, R. I., on Nov. 18; Bat. D (Rodney's) for Fort Adams, R. I., on Nov. 19; Bat. C (O. 195, Nov. 11, M. D. P.)

Change of Station.—Bat. H (Smith's) will be transferred from Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., to Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 210, Nov. 25, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William Everett, six days (S. O. 206, Nov. 19, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. William B. Homer will proceed to join his battery at Tampa, Fla., and will return with it to the Dept. of East on its movement north (S. O. 71, Nov. 18, M. D. A.)

Capt. Julian V. Weir, president; Capt. William E. Van Reed, 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, Edmund L. Zalinski, Benjamin K. Roberts, James Curry, members, and 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Nov. 25 (S. O. 208, Nov. 22, D. E.)

Change of Station.—Bat. E (Kinzie's), now en route from Tampa, Fla., will, upon its arrival in New York, proceed to, and take post at, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 210, Nov. 25, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Capt. W. E. Dougherty, having been relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at Crow Creek Agency, will proceed to join his company (S. O. 212, Nov. 16, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Capt. William Mills, president; Capts. Charles Keller, Charles A. Dempsey, James Miller, 1st Lieuts. Abner Haines, Jr., Luther S. Ames, Augustus R. Egbert, Horace B. Sarson, members, and 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., Nov. 15 (S. O. 171, Nov. 3, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William Moffatt, fourteen days (S. O. 171, Nov. 3, D. C.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Capt. J. W. Bubb, H. Neide, and 2d Lieut. H. G. Sharpe, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, Wy. T., Nov. 23 (S. O. 117, Nov. 16, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. H. G. Sharpe, six months (S. O. Nov. 22, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenebeel.

2d Lieut. C. B. Thompson, now awaiting orders in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to the station of his company at Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 214, Nov. 18, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

2d Lieut. G. S. Young, now at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, for temporary duty (S. O. 212, Nov. 16, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 2d Lieut. G. S. Young (S. O. 214, Nov. 18, D. D.)

Capt. T. S. Kirtland, four months, to take effect as soon after Jan. 1, 1882, as his services can be spared (S. O. Nov. 22, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Change of Station.—Cos. D (Bailey's) and F (Wilhelm's), 8th Inf., are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to Angel Island, Cal. Co. D (Bailey's), 8th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, A. T., upon the arrival of Co. H (Stacey's), 12th Inf. (S. O. 128, Nov. 10, D. A.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Major J. J. Copinger was ordered, Oct. 17, to accompany the Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Separ, N. M. (S. F. O. 33, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

1st Lieut. D. B. Taylor will proceed to the station of his company at Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 212, Nov. 16, D. D.)

Change of Station.—Co. D is relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, and will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., and take station (S. O. 211, Nov. 14, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., is appointed counsel for the Indian Scouts that are to be tried by the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 1, H. O. 125, Dept. of Arizona, and will pro-

ceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for that purpose (Field Orders 46, Nov. 7, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect upon the completion of G. C.-M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 125, D. A., 2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 128, Nov. 10, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Cpl. L. P. Bradley, the Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico, accompanied by Major J. J. Copinger, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. M. O'Brien, 4th Art., will proceed from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Separ, N. M. (S. F. O. 33, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Davies was, Nov. 7, appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 139, Nov. 10, D. N. M.)

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, and Cos. A (Torrey's) and D (Ellis's), having arrived at Santa Fe, N. M., from Fort Lewis, Colo., will at once proceed via Porter Station to Fort Cummings, N. M., and report to the C. O. troops in the field at that place for duty (S. O. 140, Nov. 14, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, to take effect Dec. 13, 1881, 2d Lieut. M. B. Safford (S. O. Nov. 18, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Philip H. Ellis, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month (S. O. 116, Nov. 15, M. D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

In compliance with letter of Nov. 7, 1881, from Hdqrs Dept. of Mo., Col. George P. Buell is released from arrest (S. O. 140, Nov. 14, D. N. M.)

Lieut. D. H. Clark was, Nov. 7, relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 139, Nov. 10, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 142, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Capt. B. B. Keeler, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Pacific to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 192, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

On the departure from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of Co. F, 2d Lieut. John M. Cunningham will report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 235, Nov. 15, D. M.)

Change of Station.—On the arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of Cos. F and H, 20th Inf., Co. F, 19th Inf., will proceed by rail to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and take post. On the arrival at Fort Wallace, Kas., of Co. A, 20th Inf., the detachment of the 19th now at that point will be relieved and return to Fort Hays. On the arrival at Fort Hays, Kas., of Cos. I and G, 20th Inf., Co. A, of the 19th Inf., will proceed by rail to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and take post (S. O. 234, Nov. 14, D. M.)

30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

2d Lieut. F. D. Sharp, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., and join his company (S. O. 234, Nov. 14, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send the recruits now at his post for Cos. G and I to the station of their companies, Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 238, Nov. 18, D. M.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

2d Lieut. Francis J. Patten, at Spokane Falls, W. T., was ordered, Oct. 26, to return to his station, Vancouver Bks (S. O. 169, Oct. 29, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., are detailed additional members G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 6, S. O. 120, D. T. (S. O. 142, Nov. 14, D. T.)

Capt. J. B. Irvine is relieved from further duty under the operations of S. O. 129, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to his station (S. O. 143, Nov. 15, D. T.)

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 22D INF. Oct. 21, 1881. Headquarters, Fort Clark, Tex.: Col. D. S. Stanley, commanding, and post; Major A. L. Hough; 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, Post Adj't., and Rec. Officer; Capt. C. W. Miner, 1st Lieut. C. Cusick; 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 2d Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, 1st Lieut. A. D. Chapman, 2d Lieut. J. H. Chapman, 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, 2d Lieut. D. T. Fort Duncan, Tex.: Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, commander; Capt. P. Lockwood, 2d Lieut. T. Mosher, 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Jr., 2d Lieut. T. F. Hewitt, E. C. S. Fort McIntosh, Tex.: Capt. Wm. Conway, 2d Lieut. J. H. Wills, D. Detached Service: Capt. J. B. Irvine, A. C. Hartley, B. Washington, D. C.; Capt. D. I. Poole, H. N. Y. City on Rec. Service; 1st Lieut. B. H. Ketchum, E. N. Y. City, A. D. C. to Gen. Hancock; 1st Lieut. E. W. Casey, A. N. Y. City, A. D. C. to Gen. Hancock; 2d Lieut. M. C. Martin, G. in the field; 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, A. at San Antonio, Tex.; 2d Lieut. F. Jones, K. in the field. *Absent on Leave:* 1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, Q. M.; Capt. F. Clarke, I, sick; Capt. A. G. Goodloe, F. sick; Capt. M. Hooton, K; 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, H; 1st Lieut. G. Ballance, G, sick.

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Capt. J. T. Haskell, commanding Fort Craig, N. M., will inspect horses of companies of the 4th Cav. now encamped near Fort Craig, N. M., and such as are unserviceable will be turned in to the A. A. Q. M. at Fort Craig, N. M., and sold there (S. O. 94, Nov. 7, D. N. M.)

Capt. James Henton, president; Capts. T. M. K. Smith, L. R. Stille, 1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles, 2d Lieuts. Lea Febiger and J. A. Daray, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Union, N. M., Nov. 23 (S. O. 237, Nov. 17, D. M.)

Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., will at once proceed from Fort Biles, Tex., to Deming, Fort Cummings, and such other points in the Dist. of New Mexico as may be necessary, on public business (S. O. 142, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

Change of Station.—Upon arrival of Cos. A and D, 13th Inf., at Fort Cummings, N. M., Co. K (Goodale's), 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Cummings, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and take station (S. O. 140, Nov. 14, D. N. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 234, Nov. 14, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Fort Elliott, Tex., one month (S. O. 119, Nov. 22, M. D. M.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 19, 1881.

Captain Elliott Coues, Assistant Surgeon—Resigned November 17, 1881.

Captain Thomas J. Spencer, 10th Cavalry—Dismissed November 18, 1881.

2d Lieutenant Satterlee C. Plummer, 15th Infantry—Died November 14, 1881, at Washington, District of Columbia.

2d Lieutenant Henry C. Johnson (retired)—Dismissed November 12, 1881.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriman, 2d Inf., on certain hospital property at Fort Coville, W. T. (S. O. 170, Nov. 1, D. C.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., Nov. 15. Detail: Nine officers of the 2d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Laramie, Wy. T., Nov. 23. Detail: Five officers of the 5th Cav., and three of the 4th Inf.

At Fort Union, N. M., Nov. 23. Detail: Six officers of the 23d Inf., and one each of the Med. Dept. and 8th Cav.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Nov. 25. Detail: Seven officers of the 5th Art.

At Washington Bks, D. C., Nov. 25. Detail: Seven officers of the 2d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 18. Detail: Two officers of the Corps of Engrs.; one of the 2d Art., and one of the 5th Art.

Boards of Survey.—To consist of Major M. A. Cochran, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner, and 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, 12th Inf., at Whipple Depot, A. T., Nov. 12, to report the circumstances attending delay in shipment of stores from Maricopa, A. T., to Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 128, Nov. 10, D. A.)

To consist of Col. Charles L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S.; 1st Lieut. William Ennis, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Howard A. Springett, 4th Art., at Fort Point, Cal., Nov. 12, to inquire into the loss of certain clothing and quartermaster stores (S. O. 195, Nov. 11, M. D. P.)

Medical Examination.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Surg. J. H. Janeaway, Asst. Surg. Frank Meacham, and Asst. Surg. H. S. Thrill, will meet at Hdqrs Dept. of East, to examine 1st Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav., as to the nature and extent of his present disability, and will express its opinion as to whether or not Lieut. Linwiddie is able to perform light duty in the Dept. of Dakota without endangering his life or his prospects of recovery (S. O. 208, Nov. 22, D. E.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Surg. James Simons, Surg. Ely McCellian, and Asst. Surg. J. V. R. Hoff, will meet at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 28, to examine 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Art., as to his physical condition (S. O. 209, Nov. 23, D. E.)

Recruiting Officers, Dept. of Dakota.—The following named officers are detailed on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota at the posts set opposite their respective names: 1st Lieut. E. Rice, Adj't., 5th Inf., Fort Keogh, M. T.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Rogers, Adj't., 17th Inf., Fort Yates, D. T.; 1st Lieut. H. F. Bates, Adj't., 18th Inf., Fort Assiniboin, M. T.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Adj't., 7th Cav., Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; 1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav., Fort Meade, D. T.; 1st Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., Fort Pembina, D. T.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Roe, Adj't., 2d Cav., Fort Custer, M. T.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Adj't., 7th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, 7th Inf., Fort Buford, D. T.; 2d Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 214, Nov. 18, D. D.)

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: King Taylor, Nov. 19; Daniel Neilson, Nov. 21; John B. McMillan, Nov. 24; George W. Jones and Reuben Sexton, Nov. 25; Thomas Ralph, Nov. 26; Michael Abern, Nov. 27; Edward Farren, James Sweeney, and David Mooney, Nov. 28; William M. German, Nov. 30, 1881 (S. O. 236, Nov. 16, D. M.)

In the cases of John Baker, formerly a bugler of Bat. A, 4th Art.; Adolph Meyer, formerly a sergeant of Troop A, 6th Cav.; William Jamison, formerly an unassigned recruit, 2d Inf., and Charles Wilson, formerly a private of Troop E, 6th Cav., the portion of the sentences remaining unexecuted on Dec. 1 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C.-M. O. 110, Nov. 10, M. D. P.)

The portion of the sentence in the case of Frank Ostrander, formerly a private of Bat. A, 3d Art., remaining unexecuted, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 88, Nov. 16, D. E.)

Wedding at Fort Brown, Texas.—A correspondent informs us that Fort Brown was enlivened on the evening of the 27th of October, by a brilliant wedding, the contracting parties being Lieut. J. C. Dent, 20th Inf., son of General Dent, Col. 1st Art., U. S. A., and Miss Minnie Grace Derby, stepdaughter of Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf. The happy couple were followed to the altar by the following ladies and gentlemen as bride'smaids and grooms-men: Captain A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf., and Miss Lilian Otis, sister of Colonel E. Otis, 20th Inf.; Lieutenant H. Moon, 20th Inf., and Miss Rita Michel; Lieutenant J. Waters, 20th Inf., and Miss Dora Kimball; Lieutenant J. A. Irons, 20th Inf., and Miss Dora Kimball. The wedding took place at the Church of the Advent, in Brownsville, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Graybill, after the form of the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church. The ushers were Lieutenant Morrison, 20th Inf., and Mr. Dusley Brown. The bride, a blonde, was attired in cream brocade and satin, elegantly trimmed with orange blossoms and diamond ornaments, the

constitute alone 4,000 Indians. The general condition of these Indians has been friendly, and no serious trouble has occurred during the year."

Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.—From this post a correspondent writes, Nov. 9: "I send you the programme and an account of a ball given by Co. A, 3d Cavalry, here in honor of Captain G. A. Drew, 3d Cavalry, who lately returned here from his bridal tour. He arrived on Friday afternoon, Nov. 4, 1881, and was received by a mounted detachment of the company, with drawn sabres, a mile from the fort, and escorted to his quarters, his escort riding in front and rear of the ambulances. Here he was received by 1st Sergeant P. Flood, and presented in the name of the company with an invitation a complimentary ball given in his honor by the company on the evening of Nov. 7, 1881. About 75 invitations had been issued, but owing to the severe snow storm raging that evening many were prevented from coming; still the hall was rather crowded. Half of the company quarters was partitioned off for this purpose, and the decorations laid over anything ever seen in this post. The orderly room was used as the officers' reception room, and tastefully arranged for that purpose. A dressing room had also been partitioned off. I will describe the decorations: wreaths were twining and intertwining themselves and hanging in loops from the ceiling, festoons of evergreens were arranged all along the walls, which were covered with flags, oil paintings and painted mottoes, such as: "A company's esteem for their chief." "All hail the happy couple," "Welcome." Congratulations, and others painted in red capitals on a green background. Within the hall above the reception room was a grey horse painted on blue canvas, with the motto, "Success to the greys," the bride's toast at the wedding; also the word "Drew," each letter singly painted on red canvas and wreathed with evergreens brought miles from this post, very tastefully arranged among festoons and crowns. Opposite was the band stand, elevated about 4 feet from the floor, and the dressing room. The centre post though was the greatest attraction; it was wrapped with flags and entwined with a wreath of pine, looking glasses reflected helmets and the company's guidons crossed by sabres, formed a stand of arms. An elegant string band performed. Captain Drew and wife arrived at 9 p.m., and the ball being opened he led the Grand March with Mrs. Drew, followed by Col. Anderson and wife and the other officers and invited guests. This broke into a quadrille appropriately called "our guests," and soon the floor was literally filled with couples floating in the mazes of the waltz. After partaking of a collation the officers withdrew about 11 p.m. highly gratified. Supper at 12 midnight, and as fine a one as it was possible to procure here. This was the bill of fare: Soup, oysters; Meats, roast beef, spiced ham, beef tongue; Salad, lobster; Relishes, pickles, mustard, and Worcester sauce; Cakes, rolls, fruit, pound, and sponge cakes, and four kinds of pie; Dessert, tea, coffee, ice cream, peaches, nuts, raisins, candies. The tables were loaded down, and as the company owned their own silverware they were richly and elegantly arranged. At the table in front of the bridal pair was a bridal silver set furnished for the occasion by Mrs. Flood. After supper dancing was continued to the strains of the music into the wee small hours. Everybody left highly pleased with the reception, and Co. A's, 3d Cavalry, dance will long be remembered here. I must say here that it was a deserved tribute by the Co. to their captain. When Capt. Drew took command of the company it had not a very good name. Now there is no better company in the regiment to soldier in. Men are transferring to it from other companies, and lots that would like to and cannot. The company is in excellent discipline, and lives as well as the best troops in the Army. Captain Drew can truly be said to be a father to the men in his company, and they respect and love him accordingly. When he expressed a desire that the men on the night of the party should abstain from liquor it was sufficient. Never was a dance known to come off at this post with such eclat. The men were dressed in their uniform coats, and each one strove to show the guests such attentions as will not soon be forgotten. The floor committee, Messrs. Lapirre, Nevins, and Fulton, and reception committee, Messrs. French, Weisberg, and Vanardan, and especially the master of ceremonies, 1st Sergeant P. Flood, deserve great credit for their gentlemanly and soldierly conduct that evening.

W.

The Adjutant General on the question of an Acting Asst. Surgeon, performing duties of Post Treasurer, says, Nov. 4: "The regulations contemplate the performance of the duties of the post treasurer by a commissioned officer only, and require that accounts current of the post fund be forwarded only at the end of April, August and December, except where a post is discontinued."

Department of Dakota News.—The *Pioneer Press*, of Nov. 17, says: Inspector General Nelson H. Davis arrived in St. Paul yesterday, and is quartered at the Merchants hotel. He will remain here a few days.... 1st Lieutenant D. H. Brush, regimental quartermaster, 7th Infantry, arrived from Fort Yates yesterday, in charge of a military convict sentenced to confinement at Fort Snelling for desertion. Lieutenant Brush expects to leave for his station this evening.... 2d Lieutenant George S. Young, 7th Infantry, reached the city Monday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Young, who is going East to spend the winter. He was a passenger on the steamer *Black Hills*, and was six days en route from Buford to Bismarck. The steamer was frozen in at Painted Woods, near the mouth of Turtle creek, about twenty-five miles above Bismarck, and is a fixture for the winter. She was almost out of wood during the last few days of her trip, and the passengers suffered not a little from cold. Lieutenant Young will go on temporary duty at Fort Snelling.... Capt. E. G. Mathey, 7th Cavalry, arrived yesterday and registered at the Merchants.... Last night a company of U. S. Cavalry and a company of Infantry left Fort Pierre for Fort Leavenworth via Council Bluffs, going over the western division and connection of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.... Lieutenant Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry, arrived in this city yesterday from the East, and registered at the Merchants hotel. He is en route for his station, Fort Lincoln, D. T., having been absent for several months on sick leave.

Camp Poplar River.—The *Pioneer Press*, Nov. 22d, says: An Army officer, in a personal letter from Camp Poplar River, M. T., states that the Yanktonnais Indians in that vicinity have had a fine hunt the past summer, securing a plentiful supply of meat and a large number of skins to trade, and that as a consequence their hearts are "good," and there is no prospect that the stirring scenes of last winter will be re-enacted in that locality. Indeed, it was at one time hoped that the necessity for the re-erection of the troops at Poplar river the coming winter had ceased and an order for their return to Fort Buford was expected, but owing to the fact that "Lame Brule" was still north of the line with a few lodges and might give trouble, it was not deemed wise to withdraw the garrison. Two new sets of barracks, each 150 feet long, and three new sets of officers' quarters, with

six rooms in each, have been erected, and will soon be ready for use. Game has been exceedingly plentiful, and the white hunters have ranged along the northern bank of the Yellowstone to a point within twenty-five or thirty miles of the agency, killing thousands of buffaloes, greatly to the chagrin of the Indians; but the opinion is expressed that this will be the last good hunting season in that section of the country, as large herds of buffalo have crossed the Missouri and gone north, where they will probably remain safe, at least from the inroads of the white hunters.

The 103d Article of War.—Upon the question, "Does the 103d Article of War apply to cases of desertion equally with other offences?" the War Department, under date of Oct. 21, 1881, announces as follows: "The 103d Article (of War) applies to desertion as fully as to every other military offence, the question of difficulty being as to the time when the offender is entitled to claim its protection. Whether such protection should run from the day on which the desertion was committed, or whether from that on which the culprit once more comes within the reach of punishment, has long been an unsettled subject of discussion. The better opinion—certainly that most widely held—seems to be in favor of the view that a soldier absent in desertion cannot rightfully claim the benefit of the 103d Article until his illegal absence shall have terminated either by his voluntary surrender, his capture, or his re-entering the service, and thereby casting upon the Government the duty of his identification. Upon the occurrence of either of these events, the two years, prescribed in the article in question, begin to run, and not until then."

Fort McHenry.—A force of about thirty men are now employed repairing the slopes of the batteries at Fort McHenry. This has been made necessary by the action of the weather upon the more exposed of the batteries, which has somewhat impaired the lines. The roof over the uncompleted portion of Fort Carroll, which was blown off by the wind, is being restored.

Fort Leavenworth News.—The *Leavenworth Daily Times*, of Nov. 17, says: A troop of the 4th Cavalry arrived yesterday; Capt. Wint, 1st Lieutenant Murray, and 2d Lieutenant J. B. Erwin.... Dr. Goddard, U. S. A., an old Leavenworth boy, arrived at Fort Leavenworth this morning, and will accompany Capt. Williams, Co. F, 19th Infantry, to Fort Ringgold, Texas, on Saturday next.... Co. A, 4th Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Chase, arrived yesterday from Fort Fetterman, Wyo. Ty. The company looked travel-stained and weather-beaten, the men being strong, hardy fellows who have seen service. They marched four days in the snow, covering a distance of eighty miles.... The new band band of the 20th Infantry played for the first time at guard mounting yesterday morning, and compares favorably with the 19th which our people formed such an attachment for before they left for the sunny South.... Capt. Wint, 4th Cavalry, who arrived with his company yesterday from Arizona, where he was sent soon after the rumors of the Carr massacre had gained ground, is one of the bravest and most gallant officers of the famous regiment to which he belongs. The Captain has spent most of his life upon the plains, and has endured all the hardships of many scouts after Indians, and is regarded as one of Gen. Mackenzie's most trusted officers. Capt. Wint and his bride will be a valuable acquisition to the society of Fort Leavenworth.... The *Leavenworth Daily Times*, of Nov. 19, says: Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cavalry, is on a visit to Lieutenant Bailey, chief engineer of the department.... Asst. Surg. Wm. R. Hall, U. S. A., arrived at the post from camp in White River, Wyoming territory.... On Wednesday night the 20th Infantry band serenaded General McDowell at the residence of General Pope, and discoursed some very choice music.... Last evening a hop was given in the cosy little ball room, and was attended by all the officers and ladies. The famous orchestra of the 20th furnished the music.... Co. A, 4th Infantry, which arrived recently from Fort Fetterman, were comfortably quartered, and are congratulating themselves upon having been ordered to such a pleasant post.... Lieut. A. B. Dyer, adjutant 4th Artillery, registered at headquarters yesterday, on his way to New York. The lieutenant is a son of the late General A. B. Dyer, who was chief of ordnance for so many years, and a nephew of Mr. E. B. Allen, of our city. His brother, Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, of the 23d Infantry, is well known here, having married one of Leavenworth's belles a few years ago.

Department of the Columbia.—The *Vancouver Independent*, of November 10, says: Lieut. M. F. Waltz, 12th Inf., and Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., arrived up on the steamer from San Francisco yesterday.... The Washington Territorial legislature has passed a memorial praying the authorities to retain the military post at Fort Colville.... Lieut. A. Bouteille, 1st Cav., and Lieut. O. F. Long, aide-de-camp, returned to headquarters from Southern Oregon on Tuesday, and Capt. J. Q. Adams returned last evening, the board having completed its business of purchasing horses in that locality.... Last Saturday being the 17th birthday of Miss Lee Boyle, daughter of Capt. Boyle, 21st Infantry, was the occasion of the gathering of the officers and ladies of the post at Capt. Boyle's residence, the festivities lasting until late hour, and being highly enjoyed by all present.

Target Practice.—The commissioned officers and enlisted men having completed the rifle competitions for which they were ordered to Governor's Island, N. Y. H. will proceed to join their respective stations. (Their names have already appeared in full in the JOURNAL.) (S. O. 206, Nov. 19, D. E.)

Assignment of School Teachers.—Corporal A. Ryan, Co. D, 22d Infantry, at Fort McIntosh, Texas. Private A. S. Prudden, Co. B, 20th Infantry, at Fort Gilson, I. T. Private Hugh Conn, Co. D, 1st Infantry, at Fort Davis, Tex. Private John E. Taylor, Co. A, 1st Infantry, at Fort Stockton, Tex. Private Albert Hallon, 11th Infantry, at Fort Randall, Dak. (S. O. 116, Nov. 18, M. D. M.)

A DESPATCH from Omaha reports that Little Chief's band of Cheyenne Indians, who are being transferred by the War Department from the Cheyenne Agency, near Fort Sill, I. T., to the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, arrived at Sidney, Neb., on Thursday evening, Nov. 17, in charge of Capt. Thompson, 4th Cavalry. They had been travelling slowly, and reported at Sidney Barracks in good shape, with the exception that the ponies were pretty well played out. Their arrival was reported to General Sheridan at Chicago, and he ordered that the expedition proceed on the journey Saturday morning. They had one day's rest in comfortable quarters, and resumed their journey in better spirits, expecting to reach their destination in two weeks. From Sidney to Pine Ridge Agency they will be escorted by a company of the 5th Cav.

Yesterday, Friday, November 25th, was "Evacuation Day," Who would have known it?

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE TACTICS.

We have received a copy of a letter recently addressed to the Adjutant-General by Col. Lazelle, Commandant Corps of Cadets, Military Academy, on the subject of a revision of tactics, as follows:

HQs. U. S. CORPS OF CADETS,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1881.

To the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to lay before the General-in-chief of the Army some observations concerning our present tactical system and some suggestions looking to its modification:

It would appear that there must result from the use of breech-loaders, long range arms of precision, material modifications of line of battle, affecting directly questions of tactics and remotely those of strategy. Infantry fire against masses is now as effective at 2,000, 2,500, and even 3,000 yards, as formerly at 800 yards. At from 1,000 to 1,500 yards it can be made a fire of precision, while at five or six hundred yards the destructive intensity is something appalling. From five to ten shots may now be fired when one was formerly fired, and by machine guns this rapidity is greatly increased.

Improvements in the range and power of artillery have kept pace with those of infantry arms, so that given the conditions of troops in an open country, and in a defensive position, admitting of a combination of artillery and infantry fire in double or triple lines, and no body of men at any pace, could live moving through this zone of fire.

The use of fire-arms has gradually broken up deep formations, reducing files ten deep to a less number, then to three, and finally to two ranks. Now the necessities imposed by modern weapons seem to demand further change, that there still be maintained a maximum effect with minimum target, even to absolute open order formations, the conditions being, as I understand them, about as follows:

In the front, or firing line of infantry, the files should be at least one yard apart, with a second line within easy supporting distance, supplying the losses of the first line, the companies of this line being kept as full as possible; that there be two or more firing lines whenever the nature of the ground admits, the last firing over the heads of the first and second. In all cases special reserves deployed, and others massed under cover, ready for instant deployment, to defend the line, or bring a concentration of fire upon any point of that of the enemy. Of course the methods of advancing these lines, their distribution, etc., are not for consideration here.

If ideas now rapidly gaining ascendancy, of absolute open order formations for future lines of battle are correct, and if they may be safely trusted in practice, without danger of weakened extensions, then it is plain that our present tactical depth of rank must yield, as others have done before it, to improved fire-arms, in order that we shall not present live targets, easily decimated, to an enemy. Our double rank must yield to the single rank, and the latter becomes the rule and the former the exception, in our formations.

Up to the present system of infantry tactics is based on a front of four men or the unit of four. This unit, it is directed, shall be maintained against loss in battle by supplying vacancies in the front rank from the rear rank. Obviously, exposure to a severe, or even moderate fire, would at once destroy all symmetry and order of fours in any single rank formation, and probably would greatly cut up that of a double rank. To re-arrange, by closing up and coining fours under fire, would be an absurdity to be incessantly repeated. And not to do this would be instantly abandoned, at the beginning of a battle, the whole tactical basis of the system, substituting for it, either a confused arrangement of fours, more or less without order, or the movements of the old tactics, in which no reference is made to units of fours.

That we may fight as we drill, we must drill as we would fight, otherwise our system of instruction is at once impoverished on the field. The present system is very pretty for drills, but it has never been exclusively tested on the field. It is claimed for it that the front rank is always in front. It is time that the idea of a distinctive front and rear rank should be dropped once and forever. It is an inheritance perpetuated from old systems; as old as the Macedonian and Theban phalanx, in which the most experienced soldiers received the shock of battle. In our service all men are trained alike, and all of about the same degree of fighting excellence, and no distinction of rank should longer exist.

The real merit of the present system is that it admits of comfortable marching at double time. But the same and even further advantages can be gained by dividing our companies into platoons and then into sections. For double rank movements all that is advantageous in marching, and all movements applicable to a unit of fours then apply; while for single rank sections may be divided into half sections with the same result.

All marching in line in single rank in reverse direction, can be better effected by a simple right about, by file, given on the march, and effected without halting, while a march by flank without halting, or from a halt, can be taken up in the same manner. The same movement may be executed in double rank; or the ranks may wheel to the right, or left about, by half sections, or sections.

A great defect of the present skirmish method is that it is also entirely dependent upon the unit of fours for any order of deployment whatever. The entire skirmish deployment should, I think, be independent of this; and, instead, deployments made by entire ranks on the right, left, or centre files in double or quick time.

A solid unit of fours advancing to take its intervals in the face of rapid fire from an enemy, is a plain solid target, and might easily be cut up so as to render anything like regularity, or symmetry of deployment impossible. If a unit of fours in double rank, eight men, is half destroyed, the intervals of deployment are impossible; and the entire order of reformation broken up. In other words, loss of men at once annihilates all the symmetry of the tactics, and the possibility of reformation or continuance of any formation on that system. It is only a drill and dress parade system.

Besides this, as in our present system of skirmish deployment, the intervals are taken, first by the fours, the supply of men lost by passing men from the rear to the front rank, does not help the great gaps in the line, or remedy a very defective deployment from any loss of men in the unit of fours.

In any modification of our tactics, everything should tend to greater simplicity. This, in the first place, in order that everything in the whole system, including brigades and division movements, may be easily and readily acquired by every officer; and, secondly, because a certain class of movements is of no value, and to execute them under severe fire would be self-destructive. For instance, all methods of coming on right or left into line from single column formations, except that of company, which might be retained for practice at company drill only. Other movements may be, I

believe, judiciously omitted when more than one method is laid down for the same movement, as, for instance, that of forming close column of divisions from column of fours.

I most respectfully, but urgently, suggest that our present system should be modified, by a Board of officers or otherwise, so far that tactical errors from inevitable losses under fire, and so far that tactical strength lost from the same causes, may be recovered by the most rapid and the simplest methods—methods not dependent on front rank formations, or on having correct orders of fours, or any other absolutely symmetrical divisions, for instant movement; since the destructive fire of modern infantry and artillery arms demands that defects be swiftly remedied, and since they render fatal prolonged delays.

I respectfully ask to be informed of the decision of the General-in-chief as how far modifications in the direction indicated would meet with his approval, if at all.

I am, sir, etc., H. M. LAZELLE,

Lieut. Col. Comdg. Corps of Cadets.

This letter was referred to Gen. Sherman, who returned it with an endorsement as follows:

HQDMS. OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1881.

Admitting that all the defects noted in this communication exist, it is thought the manner of remedying them recommended is not the most practicable. The work of preparing tactics is better accomplished by the spontaneous effort of one individual than by a Board, or even by a single individual appointed to do it. After such a work is done it is customary to submit it to a Board for the purpose of determining its adaptability to the requirements of the service. It is believed that there are now a number of officers engaged upon the subject of tactical revision, left incomplete by Gen. Upton at the time of his death. Perhaps some one of these will hit upon a solution of the troublesome question, and certainly no discouragement will be thrown in the way of their efforts. They must, however, be in the direction of decided and obvious improvements before they can be entertained. All attempts at introducing change merely for the sake of change will be discouraged. All tactics are, and have been, open to objections stated in general terms. It is only when an attempt is made to remove the defects by working out a different system in all its details that the difficulties in the way become apparent. The proposition to abolish all distinction between front and rear rank is one that has troubled the minds of many tacticians, and he who satisfactorily accomplishes it will deserve to have his work noted. The present system provides for manoeuvres in single rank, and there is perhaps nothing more required in this direction. The proposition to substitute sections for sets of fours in the formation of companies, stopping where it does, does not remove the defects pointed out as existing in the formation by fours. The true essence of tactics is that every subdivision or group of men shall have its distinct commander. When these groups are united to form larger bodies these, in turn, have their distinct commanders, and thus on up to the division—the highest tactical unit. A system of tactics founded upon this principle will obviate many of the difficulties found in the present tactics; but until such complete system is offered for judgment and trial, the partial application of remedies to the system now used is not worth the time and labor.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THERE are no new events to chronicle this week in the "Flapper" trial. The conclusion of the trial and the publication of the proceedings are looked forward to with interest.

The flag of Rear Ad. Cooper was hoisted on the *Colorado* Nov. 21, with a salute of 13 guns. A correspondent writes us that "it seems to be decided that he will remain as Commandant of the Brooklyn Yard until next spring, when he will be ordered to command a squadron; but the Admiral is so much beloved by his officers and men, and so popular in Brooklyn and New York, that there is a general desire that he should remain his full time at the Navy-yard, with the position of Admiral of the Port."

We regret to announce the death at Washington, Sunday, Nov. 20, of Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. J. W. Palmer, special order clerk in the A. G. O.

COLONEL G. P. Buell, 15th Infantry, has been released from arrest, by order of Gen. Pope.

CAPT. John Miller, U. S. A., retired, visited New York Friday of this week, stopping at the Sturtevant.

COMMANDER Byron Wilson, U. S. N., was in New York this week, stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

NAVAL Constructor Wilson, on Friday, Nov. 18, received orders by telegraph to report at once at Washington, and left for that city by the next train. Mr. Wilson had previously received thirty days' leave of absence to further examine the various plans of new vessels proposed by the Advisory Board.—*N. H. Gazette*.

LIEUT. Thorpe, U. S. N., gave an oyster breakfast on Thanksgiving Day at the Brunswick to Rear Admiral Wyman and a few friends.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—The report of a three months' cruise of the U. S. Revenue Steamer *Rush*, 1st Lieut. A. Healy commanding, was received at the Treasury Department November 16th. The *Rush* arrived at San Francisco November 3d, direct from Alaska, having been engaged during the last three months in visiting the several ports of the Territory of Alaska, and destroying illicit distilleries. Her officers have been very successful in ferreting out and breaking up a great number of whiskey distilleries. One Henry Flumquont, the head of a Russian town, who defied the U. S. authority and openly expressed his determination to manufacture and sell to the natives in violation of the U. S. laws, was seized and brought to San Francisco, where a warrant was procured and he was turned over to the U. S. Marshall. All hands, officers and men reported well.

3d Lieut. Foley, who has been doing special duty at the Treasury Department, has arrived at Newport and reported for service on board of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*. On Thursday, November 17, workmen commenced repairing the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, stationed at Newport, which was damaged by collision, as stated in Newport correspondence last September. She will also receive a thorough overhauling.

1st Asst. Eng. A. L. Churchill has been detached from the *Severn* at New Berne. 2d Asst. Eng. E. P. Webber detached from the *Colfax*, Nov. 12, ordered to the *Severn* at New Berne. 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith joined the *Colfax*, Nov. 13. 1st Lieut. S. M. Keene has been detached from the *Dexter* and ordered to the *Severn*. 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger joined the steamer *Woodbury* at Eastport, Nov. 1. The

Colfax, by orders, has suspended work on Frying Pan Shoals, and is now preparing for active winter cruising. Lieutenant Keene has left Newport, where he has been for the last three years as executive of the *Dexter*, for his new station, New Berne.

Lieut. John Wyckoff was married at Brooklyn, Nov. 22, 1881, to Miss Sarah A. Barnes.

THE NAVY.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, Oct. 15.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Coast of Peru. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 13. To sail in a few days on a cruise South.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. Repaired, reported ready for service, and inspected by Rear-Admiral Clitz at Yokohama, Oct. 14; proceeded to Kobe, to remain three weeks, and then go to Nagasaki, touching at intermediate ports, for which permission had been given, thence along the coast of China to Hong Kong.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Weddell. Arrived at Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 18, where she is to be docked.

AHUELOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. Repairs completed Oct. 22, and was to sail on the 27th from Kobe for Nagasaki, at which place she will be docked, have bottom cleaned, have rudder enlarged, and be ready to leave on Nov. 16. She goes to Tientsin to remain until spring, when navigation opens. The usual ceremonies were observed on this vessel upon the death of the President of the United States, which were participated in by the civil and other military authorities by half masting their flags.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At New York. Going out as flagship to South Atlantic Station. Put into commission Nov. 11. The system of electric lights is to be tried on this vessel.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, 51, 18 guns (s. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At Newport. Has been ordered to New York, for which port she will sail in a week or so, and then be laid up. This vessel, owing to her unseaworthy condition, can cruise only in the adjacent waters of the Sound, Buzzard's Bay and Gardner's Bay. By confining her work chiefly to daily exercise underway, anchoring at night, it is found that much more time and attention can be devoted to the detail instruction of the apprentices, which is chiefly given in branches of seamanship. Marlinspike seamanship is continued with practice at the lead and wheel, boat drill, and frequent exercise aloft with light spars and sails in addition to the usual amount of practice in working ship. Great gun drill and target practice with great guns and small arms represent the work in gunnery on board the Old Ironsides.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington. Is preparing to sail for Samoa Bay, where she is to be engaged in surveying the harbor and adjacent coasts for the purpose of securing data, on which the Hydrographic Office can publish charts for the benefit of commerce. She will be ready to sail about Dec. 1. The beautiful fittings of this vessel are to be removed, so as to make her more suitable for the surveying service in the West Indies, on which she is to be employed this winter. The cabin carpets and other fittings which made her so comfortable as a passenger vessel are to be stored in the navy-yard lots, and henceforth, for awhile at least, she is to be made useful instead of ornamental. It is presumed her officers and crew will not complain of this, as drifting about from one port to another with no special object except the conveying of distinguished guests, is somewhat tedious as an occupation.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. H. McCormick. At League Island. Put into commission Nov. 12. Will proceed to the Norfolk yard to be docked and recalked.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Sailed Oct. 5 for Smyrna and the Levant.

KEASAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. At Norfolk. In dock undergoing repairs. Will be ready about Dec. 1, and then proceed to New Orleans, where she is to recruit boys for the training service, and other persons for the Navy. She will carry to Pensacola the detachment of marines for the re-establishment of the post at the Navy-yard there.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Left San Francisco, Nov. 6, for Panama.

LANCaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Gibraltar, Nov. 9.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. Left Montevideo, Oct. 14, for Hurd's Island, to search for the missing whaling bark *Trinity*. Was inspected by Rear-Admiral Spotts Sept. 19, and found to be in good condition.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. George T. Davis. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. a. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama, Oct. 25. On Oct. 5 the colors of the *Monocacy* were half-masted, also on the 6th and 7th, in consequence of the death of a Japanese prince. On the 21st the English flying squadron came in and anchored. The *Monocacy* saluted the flag of the Vice-Admiral, the Earl of Clanwilliam, commanding the squadron, which was returned gun for gun by the flagship *Inconstant*. The other vessels are the *Bacchante*, having on board the young Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales, sons of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; the *Currysfort*, *Cleopatra*, and *Tourmaline*. The Royal standard had not been displayed. On the 24th the Princes came quietly on shore and were conducted to Tokio, to quarters prepared for them at the Euri-kuwan Palace. Mr. Angell transferred charge of legation to Mr. Holcombe Oct. 18. Affairs in China and Japan quiet. Health of squadron good.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Training ship. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I. is now being fitted up for winter quarters, to accommodate six hundred boys. She is anchored close to an island, Coaster's Harbor, which afford admirable facilities for landing boys to drill in athletic sports. It is intended to establish on the island a rigging and sail-loft, and a suitable drill shed to contain machine guns and howitzers, required for the instruction of the boys during winter, and to admit of broadsword instruction at all seasons to a large number of recruits.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seeley. At Pensacola, Oct. 13.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Hong Kong, Oct. 25. On receiving news on Sept. 21 of the death of the President, the flags ashore and afloat were half-masted, and the shore batteries and the *Victor Emmanuel*, flagship of the commodore commanding, fired 21 minute guns at noon.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 16.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At Newport, R. I. Has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Washington, where she will be repaired.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Boston, Oct. 18, disabled. Will be delayed for necessary repairs. Is having a steam capstan applied to her.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. a.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At Marseilles, France, Oct. 11. Will be all the month overhauling engines and boilers.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at Acapulco, Nov. 12, and sailed on the 14th for Cape St. Lucas, to afford protection to the U. S. Vice-Consul there. Returned to Acapulco Nov. 21, and reports that the U. S. Vice-Consul had left the country some two months ago. Will proceed to the Central American coast on surveying duty.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. J. S. Kerrett. Sailed from Panama, Oct. 17, for the Asiatic Station.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions.

The following communication from Lieut. Berry was received at the Navy Department Nov. 22:

U. S. S. RODGERS. ST. LAWRENCE BAY, Oct. 16, 1881.

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to report that this vessel arrived at this port from the Arctic Ocean yesterday morning at 8 A. M. After sending my report of Sept. 27 by the steam whaler *Belvedere*, I proceeded to Herald Island and finished its examination without finding any traces of the *Jeanette* or missing whalers. A cairn was found on the N. E. summit left by Dr. Ross, of the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*, containing simply the information that he landed there in July last and that all were well.

I next proceeded to the coast of Siberia in search of winter quarters, sighting it just east of Cape Jaken, a strong north wind blowing at the time and a heavy sea running, so that it was not possible to send a boat on shore. I coasted to the eastward, examining the shore from the ship; but towards evening the wind freshened and falling snow shut out the shore altogether. I stood off from shore and laid to for forty-eight hours, without any improvement in the weather, when I gave up the attempt to examine the shore at that place, and headed for an island situated about twenty miles west of Cape Serdze, where I succeeded in putting up a hon. and left Master C. F. Putnam in command of a party, consisting of Asst. Surg. M. D. Jones, Pay Clerk W. H. Gilder, Orloff Peterson, Frank Melvis (capt. top), and Constantine Tatneroff. I enclose a copy of the orders furnished Mr. Putnam.

The party was fully supplied with Arctic clothing, provisions for one year, besides a large quantity of pemican for men and dogs, fuel, sledges and a boat.

I left there on the 8th inst. for this place, and experienced stormy and thick weather throughout the passage, with a violent gale from the westward, on the 13th and 14th insts.

I shall now proceed to put the ship in winter quarters here and render all as comfortable as possible.

Our provisions have all proved to be of excellent quality, and we are in every respect well provided for the winter.

As soon as the ice opens next summer I shall proceed first to Plover Bay and fill up with coal, then to St. Michael for mail before returning to the Arctic to continue the search.

All well on board. I send this by the whale bark *Progress*, Capt. Barker. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. BERRY, Lieut. U. S. N., commanding.

U. S. S. RODGERS, Oct. 8, 1881.

To C. F. Putnam, Master U. S. N.:

Sir: You will take command of the party left on the island of this place, and you will be supplied with provisions for one year, with dogs and sleds for exploring the coast to the westward, in search of the *Jeanette* crew and the survivors of the *Mount Wallaston* and *Vigilant*. In case any of them should reach the Siberian coast you will afford them all practicable relief and assistance. Later in the season, when the snow has fallen and travelling is possible, I will join you here, unless prevented by some unforeseen circumstances.

In case I do not I will come in the ship for you as soon as the ice will permit next summer. During your stay here you will make such observations on the currents, tide, winds, weather, movement of the ice, and any others you may think important, without interfering with the main object of your party. You will erect cairns at intervals, giving directions for reaching the depot, and try and interest the natives by offering rewards, etc., in case they assist any of the parties in reaching the coast. Upon rejoining the ship you will furnish me with a detailed account of the work done by your party, and a tracing of the coast explored. P. A. Surg. M. D. Jones will be assigned to your party to advise you upon hygiene, and Pay Clerk W. H. Gilder as an assistant. Frank Melvis (c. t.), Orloff Peterson (c. t.), and Constantine Tatneroff have been assigned to your party, the last as a dog driver. Very respectfully,

R. M. BERRY, Lieut. U. S. N., commanding.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. At Newport. Ordered to Boston, where she is to be repaired.

SHENANDOAH 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Oct. 5. She was at Moldanado from Aug. 26 to Sept. 20, where she was joined by the *Marion*. Sept. 11, and the crews of the two vessels were landed on Gorriti Island, by permission of the Uruguayan government, and exercised in infantry tactics and small-arm target practice. On the 20th Sept., she left Moldanado and same day arrived at Montevideo on the 26th. On the 30th Sept., in company with the *Marion* on the 26th. On the 30th Sept., in company with the U. S. Charge d'Affaires J. C. Caldwell, Rear-Admiral Spotts made official visits to the President of the Republic of Uruguay and ministers of war and marine and foreign officers. Health of all on *Shenandoah* and *Marion* good.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York. Under orders of the New York State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Left Chefoo, Oct. 11; arrived at Nagasaki on the 18th and Yokohama the 22d. The appropriate ceremonies over the death of the President were observed Sept. 29. Two French men-of-war present half-masted their colors at sunrise, and at noon the flagship fired a salute of 21 minute guns, with the American flag half-masted at the main. The four German men-of-war present also half-masted their colors at sunrise, and the two larger ones fired half hour guns.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. At Newport, R. I.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Discharged her powder at the magazine, New York, Nov. 23, and expected to go into dock at the Brooklyn yard, Nov. 25.

ANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. At Station E. New York. Is expecting to sail any day for a cruise in the West Indies.

WAHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 18.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. J. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17, on a cruise.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Giles B. Barber. At Washington. Is having a forecastle deck put on her for the better accommodation of her crew.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 36 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Comdr. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

INTEPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship. Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. Arrived at Washington, July 13.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Joe Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mapopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, —— are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle*, of Nov. 5, gives the following Mare Island news: Lieut.-Commander Chenery is to leave for the East on Tuesday next to be examined. It is expected that he will be placed on the retired list on account of physical disability.... Capt. John Irwin, captain of the yard and navigation officer, has been ordered to take charge of the Department of Yards and Docks. It is expected that an engineer will be ordered here, but at what date is not known. The command at the Marine Barracks was paid off Thursday morning, and during the afternoon a quantity of clothing and accoutrements which had accumulated during the past year was disposed of at public auction. Sergeant Mann acted as auctioneer. His wit caused considerable merriment and soon created a generous feeling among his comrades, which resulted in quick sales and fair prices.... So inviting is the mess hall at the Marine Barracks, that a stranger ushered in at dinner time, not knowing his surroundings, would imagine himself walking into the dining room of a first class country inn. The long snow white table is spread with the greatest care, and the Government rations are utilized with such exactness, that many side dishes are provided without additional cost. Comfortable chairs are furnished instead of the abominable bench, and the cheerful clink of water pitchers and glassware has taken the place of the cheerless thud of the tin cups. Living thus, the men are healthy and happy, and whether at work, play, or on duty, there is an earnestness about their movements which speaks well for them and the discipline they are under.

THE General Court-martial which convened at the Norfolk Navy-yard, a few weeks since, concluded its labors and submitted its record to the Navy Dept. this week. The result is not yet known.

REAR-ADmiral SPOTTS reports that intelligence of the death of President Garfield reached him, Oct. 3, at Montevideo, through the Hon. Mr. Caldwell, U. S. Charge d'Affaires to Uruguay. With profound regret at the sad intelligence, the colors of the squadron were half-masted from sunrise to sunset on Oct. 4, and the *Shenandoah* fired half-hour guns during that time. The authorities ashore and foreign men-of-war in the harbor joined in half-masting colors and made visits of condolence during the day, for which courtesies Admiral Spotts sent an officer to return thanks.

From the Boston yard we learn that the *Tallapoosa* came in Monday evening and sailed on Tuesday for Newport. She carried a draft of forty men for the *Saratoga*, and a draft of thirteen marines destined for the Navy-yard, Pensacola. The *Alliance* came in on Friday from New York. She is waiting to go in dry dock. The *Poughkeepsie* will not be taken out of the dry dock before the very last of the week, and it is probable that her repairs will not be completed before the last of December. The new steamer *Penobscot*, of the Sanford Steamship Company, was at the yard on Tuesday to make use of the shears in getting her boiler into place. A small force is at work on the *Hartford*, but much is being done, although quite a number of vessels are here. It is expected that the *Saratoga* will have considerable work done during the winter, and her arrival is looked for somewhat eagerly by the workmen. Invitations are out for a party in the sail-loft on Thursday evening, and other parties are promised both here and on board the *Wabash*.

ORDERS have been given to fit the *Jamestown* out at San Francisco, to proceed to an Atlantic port. On her arrival she is to take the place of the *Constitution* (laid up), as a training ship.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 19.—Rear Admiral J. C. Febiger, as a member of the Retiring Board, Washington, D. C.

Captain A. E. K. Benham, to duty as Captain of the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 8th December next.

Lieutenant W. W. Reisinger, to instruction in Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt, to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for instruction.

Commander Robert L. Phythian, Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Barclay, Master Aaron Ward, and Passed Assistant

Paymaster Henry C. Machette, to examination for promotion.

NOVEMBER 21.—Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Clark and Assistant Paymasters Callender L. Lewis and Charles W. Littlefield, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Emory, to special duty at Washington.

Cadet Engineer Franklin J. Schell, to the Kearsarge.

Assistant Engineer W. L. Cathcart, to special duty as Assistant at Cramps and Sons' ship building works at Philadelphia.

NOVEMBER 22.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Lucien G. Henberger, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Lieutenant Chas. H. Stockton and Midshipman Simon Cook, to examination for promotion.

NOVEMBER 25.—Master John W. Stewart and Ensign Chas. H. Amsden, to the Dispatch.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 19.—Commodore Clark H. Wells, from duty as Chief Signal Officer on the 28th inst., and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st December.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, from the command of the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st December, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Jonathan Young, as Captain of the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 8th December, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Dixon, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to the receiving ship Passaic.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, from the receiving ship Passaic, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. C. Heyl, from the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, from the receiving ship Independence, and placed on sick leave.

Boatswain George R. Willis, from the Wachusett, and placed on sick leave.

NOVEMBER 21.—Lieutenant Commander Wm. Starr Dana has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Shenandoah*, South Atlantic Station, on the 16th October last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster John Corwine has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Onward*, Pacific Station, on the 13th October last; ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

NOVEMBER 22.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and granted three months' leave.

Captain Philip C. Johnson, from the command of the New Hampshire, and ordered as Chief Signal Officer of the Navy, to report on the 28th November.

NOVEMBER 23.—Passed Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 22d October last, and has been granted three months' leave of absence.

Gunner Arthur A. Phelps, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Gunner David A. Roe, from the *Vandalia*, and placed on sick leave.

NOVEMBER 25.—Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, from Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Dispatch.

Lieutenant William F. Low, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the Dispatch.

Midshipman Frank B. Case, from the *Alliance*, and granted three months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, from the marine recruiting rendezvous, New York, 1st December, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineer Leo D. Miner, from *Alliance*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Pay Director Edwd. C. Doran, from the 1st January next to the 30th June following, with permission to remain in Europe.

To Cadet Engineer E. O. Acker, for three months from the 1st December next.

To Assistant Engineer Frank H. Bailey, for three months from the 23d November.

PROMOTED.

Commodore George H. Cooper, to be a Rear Admiral in the Navy from the 15th November, 1881.

Captain Oscar C. Badger, to be a Commodore in the Navy from the 15th November, 1881.

Master George W. Mentz, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 28th October, 1881.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant Commander Lewis Clark, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 29th March, 1881.

Ensign Lucian Flynn, to be a Master in the Navy from the 22d April, 1881.

Midshipman Francis W. Tappan, to be an Ensign in the Navy from the 22d May, 1881.

Midshipman Frank M. Bostwick, to be an Ensign in the Navy from the 30th August, 1881.

Midshipman Wm. R. Rush, to be an Ensign in the Navy from the 15th October, 1881.

APPOINTED.

John McLaughlin, an Acting Boatswain in the Navy from the 18th November, 1881.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon William W. Jaggard, to take effect on the 1st December, 1881.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain George B. Haycock has been granted leave of absence for the recovery of his health.

Captain J. H. Higbee has been granted an extension of his leave of absence until the 1st December next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25, 1881.

Lieut. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., has joined his family at this place.

A few days ago a fire broke out in the building at the Torpedo Station in which acids were made. The fire, fortunately, was extinguished without serious damage.

Asst. Eng. F. W. Bartlett, U. S. N., is at the Hotel Aquidneck.

Rear Admiral Reed Warden, U. S. N., who is on the retired list, has taken possession of his new and elegant residence at this place.

1st Lieut. J. W. Dillenback left town Wednesday night for the Presidio, at San Francisco. He was ordered to first report to General Hancock on Governor's Island. Quite a number of the friends of Lieut. Dillenback were at the boat to see him off and to wish him a cordial good-bye.

Drafts of boys from the *Constitution*, *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* have been granted ten days leave of absence for good conduct and proficiency in drill, etc.

The U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*, Commander Kellogg, arrived here from the Portsmouth Navy-yard Wednesday morning, for the purpose of towing the U. S. training ship *Constitution* to New York, where, it is stated, she will go out of commission and her officers detached. Her Marine guard and apprentice boys have been taken on board of the *New Hampshire*.

Capt. Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., in command of the training fleet, and Commander C. E. Clarke, U. S. N., the Executive Officer of the *New Hampshire*, have gone to Washington for the purpose of undergoing an examination for promotion.

Mr. Weeks, of the torpedo bearing his name, who has been here for the past three months, left town on Tuesday. His torpedo invention has been repeatedly experimented with in the presence of the officers of the Torpedo Station.

Walter N. Smith, mate of the Torpedo Station, and who is attached to the *Nina*, has received the painful news of the fatal illness of his mother.

The companies of the 4th United States Artillery are getting comfortably settled in their new quarters at Fort Adams. The neat appearance of the troops and their gentlemanly deportment on the street is favorably commented upon. Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, commanding Light Battery B, is in command of the post, Col. J. M. Brannan being on sick leave. The batteries at the fort are B and L, the officers of the first mentioned being Capt. Hasbrouck, 1st Lieut. William Everett, 1st Lieut. George H. Paddock (now absent on leave), 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander and 2d Lieut. James M. Jones. Battery L is commanded by Capt. Edward Field, and with him are 1st Lieut. Sydney W. Taylor and 1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins. The regimental quartermaster, Frederick Fugler, has arrived here and has received all the necessary information, together with the Government property at the garrison, from 1st Lieut. J. W. Dillenback, the regimental quartermaster of the 1st Artillery.

The adjutant of the regiment is 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer. Battery E, Capt. John W. Roder, and Battery D, Capt. Geo. B. Rodney, will arrive here early in December from San Francisco. The post band promises to be quite an addition to the city.

STEAM TRIAL OF THE INFLEXIBLE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: The results of the recent trial of the *Inflexible* on the measured mile in Stokes Bay are in many respects of the most disappointing character. She is now about two feet deeper in the water than when last tried, and even that does not fully represent her loaded condition; indeed, when recently on the measured mile, 300 tons of coal and all her powder and shell had still to be put on board in order to bring her down to her normal immersion. In this condition she made four runs at full power, attaining a mean speed of 12.774 knots, or 1½ knots less than on her first trials.

Remembering that the *Inflexible* was designed to steam at a speed of fourteen knots, this result is, as we have said, very disappointing. There does not appear to be any fault with the machinery, which developed 8,034 horse-power, being thirty-four in excess of the contract conditions. Indeed, the horsepower obtained on this trial was rather more than that on the occasion to which we have referred. Whatever fault there is must be in the vessel herself. The great hindrance to the attainment of the promised and expected speed is to be found in her erratic steering. At one time she carries as much as eighteen degrees of starboard, and at another the same amount of port helm, and this, too, at a time when the rates of revolution of the two screws are nearly identical. The resistance to the vessel's speed offered by the large area of her rudder, standing at an angle of eighteen degrees with her keel, is almost enough of itself to account for the loss of a knot an hour.

The London *Times* gives the following as the results of the four full-power runs:

	Revolutions.	
First mile.....	71·96	70·30
Second mile.....	71·65	71·00
Third mile.....	72·55	71·49
Fourth mile.....	72·46	71·40
True mean speed.....		12·774

The draught of the vessel was 24 ft. 2 in. forward, and 26 ft. 2 in. aft; mean, 25 ft. 2 in. The following are the mean results of the steaming:

Starboard Engine.	Port Engine.	
Steam in Boilers, 58·25 lb.		
Vacuum, Forward.....	27·12	27·31 inches.
" Aft.....	27·37	"
Revolutions per minute.....	72·15	71·04
Mean Pressures, High.....	29·1	29·87 lb.
" Low.....	9·56	8·97 "
Indicated Horse-power, High.....	1,959	1,980
" Low.....	2,128	1,967
Total Indicated Horse-power.....	4,087	3,947
Collective Horse-power.....		8,034
Speed of Vessel.....		12·774 knots.

There was no priming, the vacuum was good, and there were no hot bearings. Each of the twin screws is worked by independent compound engines of the inverted or hammer type, having each a high-pressure and two low-pressure cylinders. The high-pressure cylinders are 70 in. and the low-pressure cylinders 90 in. in diameter, the stroke being 4 ft. The steam from the low-pressure cylinders is exhausted into separate condensers, having a total cooling surface of 16,000 square feet; and in being condensed, it passes through an aggregation of tubes of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. external diameter, of which each condenser has no fewer than 6,650. The expansion is effected by link motions on the main slides. At starting the engines are assisted by auxiliary steam gear, the valves of which are fitted to the receiver. Steam is furnished by 12 boilers, eight single-ended and four double-ended, the latter being placed along each side of the middle line bulk-head.

LIEUT. J. W. Dillenback, 1st U. S. Artillery, was in New York Friday of this week en route from Newport, R. I., to San Francisco, to join his regiment. He leaves many sincere friends behind him at Newport.

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ARMY RIFLE FIRING.

The rifle contests in the three military divisions—Missouri, Atlantic, and Pacific—under general order No. 44, have now been completed, and a reference to our columns giving an account of those contests, with the names of competitors, and the scores, will show the results. Generals Sheridan, Hancock, and McDowell, the division commanders, efficiently aided by their department commanders, have done everything in their power to ensure a successful execution of General Order No. 44 for this the first year of its operation. The execution of General Order No. 45—the "Nevada Trophy" order—has also been successfully accomplished, and we now await the announcement of the successful company. Next year (1882) we shall have the interesting competition of a team selected from the entire Army for special prizes, time and place to be announced hereafter.

We see a regular and periodical stimulus to exertion—first, at the posts of the troops, under the direction of company and post commanders; second, at the department ranges; third, at the division range; and fourth, at the range to be selected by the General of the Army for competition by the picked marksmen of the service. There can be no lagging, as each month has to contribute its quota to the result, and company commanders will not, if they can possibly help it, allow their men to fall behind.

Such is a general statement of the facts as they appear on the surface. We will now proceed to offer some comments on what we regard as the lessons of the year's experiment, and on the fundamental changes which we think ought to be, and sooner or later will be, adopted, in order to secure a much higher standard of skill.

We may premise that, in studying the tabulated results, as presented in the JOURNAL, we find gratifying evidence of genuine progress, and it is particularly encouraging to note that the fear of an actual falling off in ambition, entertained by many, as a consequence of the failure this year to pick and drill teams for competition at the national range at Creedmoor, has proved ill-founded. This being understood, the great wonder is that such scores have been made with the by no means perfect rifle and ammunition to which the Army marksmen, under the existing system, are limited. Surely they do not lack true eye, rigid muscle and steady nerve, when they accomplish such results with such restrictions; and it would be a matter of pride to see the scores they would reach with the arms and ammunition which sharp and eager testing of different patterns have given to the experts of Creedmoor and Walnut Hill.

Now it is clearly desirable that the line of the Army, who use the shooting appliances furnished them by the staff departments, should be perfectly free to test them thoroughly in practice, and then to say frankly what their merits are and what their defects, and to explain how they can be improved. If they were lads at school, we should expect the master to give them only such weapons as he thought fit, and if bows and arrows occurred to him as best suited to the purpose, they ought to take them without criticism. But as our troops are not at play, and meet in battle uncivilized warriors who are frequently armed much better than they, they of course ought never to gain the impression that criticism on their weapons is useless, and that no suggestions of improvement are wanted. As a fact, our Army riflemen must by this time be complete masters of their weapons, and they must also know where, if anywhere these weapons are faulty; yet their circumstances are such that frank criticism is not welcomed, and not always even safe. Hence their experience, which would be so valuable to those in charge of supplying weapons and ammunition to the Army, is not usually reaped for the good of the service. Under a proper system, all this experience should be carefully utilized, and it should be made the duty, not the drawback, of the best marksmen, to report fully and promptly any defects they find in the service weapon and ammunition.

Again, it has been unfortunate for the interests of Army riflemen that they were cut off this year from the usual associations and competitions of Creedmoor. On that famous range their arms and ammunition were brought into sharp comparison with many, if not all of the best in the country. In competitions confined to themselves the Army riflemen learn a great deal. They learn how best to sight their rifle and to hold it, in order to get the highest scores. But they need to go beyond that. They need to know how their rifles compare in working efficiency with others, claiming excellences in one respect or another. They need to test one rifle with another, and to pick up hints and points from good riflemen, whose experience and mental characteristics, perhaps, are a little different from their own. This is what they get in the free competitions of Creedmoor, and they miss it in purely Army competitions, with the service rifle and ammunition alone allowed. The great indebtedness of the Army to the Creedmoor competitions of the past years, has been freely and officially acknowledged by some of the highest and most valuable officers in the Army, and the same good effects will be continued on that return to Creedmoor which we hope soon to see effected.

Once more, it is time that there should be substantially but one and the same rifle and cartridge for all parts of the service. The competitions of the past year have brought together all arms of the service, and we think the result of the mutual experience and the discussion is to show that some compromise between the infantry rifle and the carbine would be desirable and practicable for all arms. The occasion of this important change could be taken to give the whole service a much better arm than is now used. It is obviously no longer necessary that the infantry man should have his rifle bored 32 inches long, in order to support a long bayonet and hold the enemy a long way off, nor that the cavalry man should have his carbine barrel but 22 inches short, for quite the same purpose. The time has come for a board to determine on one arm, and on the ammunition best suited for all branches of the service; and the sooner it is put to work to determine this the better for all concerned. It might be practicable for the Magazine Gun Board to go into this work. Gen. Brooke, the president of that board, is believed to be decidedly progressive in his tendencies, and would hold surely and steadily to the work until a satisfactory conclusion was reached. The question of ammunition would necessarily occupy much time, that the rifle

might not be discredited by ammunition not suited to it, as seems to be the case with the present service arms.

General Sherman evidently wishes but one cartridge for rifle and carbine. It is presumable that he also wishes but one arm for the whole service; and it is to be hoped that he may soon take the necessary steps to have that result accomplished.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE

FORTUNATELY, the loss of life by steamboat disasters has been during the past year quite small. Some of this result is due probably to increased efficiency on the part of the steamboat companies, but more to that good luck upon which the American travelling public so largely depend. Since the *Narragansett* disaster last year, there has undoubtedly been increased vigilance exercised, and notably, to our own knowledge, upon the steamers of the Fall River Line, the fire and boat organization of which seems to be quite as perfect as could be desired, on paper and *in port*. Probably other lines have done something in the same direction, but there remains much yet to be accomplished to render the passenger traffic as safe even as that of the ocean steamers.

Licensed steamboats are now inspected at their docks, as must be the case from the very nature of the certificate required; but this quite imperfectly covers the case. What is wanted is an inspection of the working of the fire bill when the boats are under way, with all hands engaged in their various occupations. An inspection in port when all hands are ready for it and only wait the signal, is no real test, and there should be some provision made for the other sort of trial. Obviously it is impossible for the steamboat inspection service as now arranged to accomplish this, but it may very readily be done by the employment of naval officers for this purpose. To the district of each supervising inspector should be attached an officer of the line of the Navy, whose duty it should be to inspect, when under way, every steam vessel licensed to carry passengers at least once in three months. His report should be made to the supervising inspector general in the Treasury Department through the supervising inspector of the district. Its form should be somewhat analogous to that required to be made to the Bureau of Ordnance by the commander-in-chief of a squadron of his semi-annual inspection; particular attention being given, of course, to the preparations for fire quarters and for lowering boats in case of a man overboard or for the abandonment of the vessel. It is doubtful whether the hose now in use on board of any of the passenger steamers plying hereabouts is of sufficient length to allow two streams from a steam pump to be led to any part of the vessel, as certainly should be required. Practice in lowering boats away from the dock is also greatly needed, and the mode of inspection suggested would be effective to this end.

The presence of an official of this kind would not interfere in any way with the service as at present constituted; his inspection would be in addition to that now required, and it would add very materially to the efficiency of the department of which Mr. Dumont is the head. If a copy of the report of this inspecting officer were furnished to the owners of the vessel, it would certainly be an excellent advertisement for them if it were favorable; if unfavorable it would make them endeavor to come up to the standard of their rivals. Such an inspection as this, while affording much additional protection to travellers, would be of no extra expense to the Government; the naval officers detailed would receive the shore pay of their grade, as in the Light House service, and the mileage which would accrue to them when travelling under orders should be paid, as is that of the present inspectors, out of the fund for that purpose, derived from the license fees paid the Treasury Department.

The more the subject is examined the more favorably, we believe, it will be regarded. It trenches on no vested rights, it does not interfere with the existing service, it entails no additional expense, while it gives greater security to passengers, adds to the efficiency of the inspection service, increases the honorable rivalry for the excellence which should exist between the owners of passenger vessels, and it provides also additional employment in a direct professional line for the officers of our Navy. Should a bill for thus increasing the efficiency of the Steamboat Inspector's Department be brought before Congress we trust that there will be no factious opposition, but that it will meet with the approval of the steamboat interest and of the committees on commerce of the Senate and House.

Since the above was in type, the point made therein has acquired additional force from the state of affairs shown in the report of the Supervising Inspector General, in which the necessity for a more thorough inspection than is now made is most clearly presented. On a

tour of inspection made by him, Mr. Dumont found "steamers, soon after their annual inspection, to be deficient in life-saving appliances; life boats, without oars, plugs, or life lines; for life boats of sixty passenger capacity there were substituted, in some cases, small, flat-bottomed skiffs, unsafe for half a dozen people; the complement of life preservers was deficient and those on hand were without straps; the fire hose so worn as to be useless in case of fire; the boiler rooms unprotected by metal, as required by law, and many other evidences of disregard of law."

An attempt has been made to have an inspection somewhat similar to that recommended above, by the Supervising Inspector of each district, but it has been a failure, owing to the defects in the law, as well as to the fact that the time of the officer in question is taken up by other duties. In but one case were more than two-thirds of the required visits paid, and in one district the order was totally neglected. In no case, however, has there ever been any attempt at an inspection such as we have suggested, which if it were done would, we believe, be of great benefit to all parties concerned.

SHALL WE HAVE NEW TACTICS?

The important letter from Colonel Lazelle, published in another column, with the accompanying endorsement by General Sherman, will probably re-open for general discussion a question started by some officers last winter in the JOURNAL, after the death of General Upton.

That deplorable occurrence, removing from the Army a gallant and most useful officer, was in part due, it is believed, to an excess of earnest thought over problems in his system of tactics which he could not solve to his satisfaction, and to a morbid state of mind induced by frequently baffled efforts to adapt that system to possible exigencies which he was too honorable and too conscientious to ignore or evade. If it be true that it was the very conditions of his system that thus hampered him, the question arises, when Upton's tactics will be considered to have outlived their uses, and when they will give way to another system.

Of course, General Upton himself was well aware that this change was merely a question of time. He knew that he would one day be superseded, as he had superseded others. Our officers well remember when they were drilled under Scott, when Scott gave way to Hardee, when Hardee gave way to Casey, and when Casey gave way to Upton; and they expect to see the time when Upton gives way to some other tactician. And there are two special reasons why the change in the case of Upton should be more prompt than it might otherwise have been. In the first place, the improvements in modern weapons of all arms, and the additions of new weapons are such, that any system of manoeuvres founded on an existing system, is likely to become superannuated, without any reflection being thereby cast on the skill or foresight of its author. Modern armies in Germany and France have perceived this necessity, and have acted accordingly, ever since Upton became authority for us, and the same work is still going on, so that Upton's unknown successor may be superseded in turn within the experience of soldiers now living. In the next place, Gen. Upton himself has passed from the scene of his labors. Scott, Hardee, and Casey saw other systems established even while they were still living; and in the instance of the latter, we believe it is claimed that a few changes would have adapted his work to accomplish all that was then desired. Still more likely is it, therefore, that Upton's volumes, now that their author is no longer living to make the required improvements, will give way in their turn.

One point is perhaps specially worthy of note in the documents elsewhere published. It will be seen that the General of the Army is much more favorably inclined to leave the matter of providing improved tactics to the study of individual officers than to the labors of a board. There is much to favor this view.

A board naturally takes an existing system, and endeavors to patch it and pad it in order to supply such needs as are presented to it, or to remedy such faults as are complained of. An individual officer works to make a life reputation founded on a new system. He is more apt to seek for a central, underlying idea, and then to develop it through all the varied schools of the soldier, the company, of the battalion, and of the brigade. Thus a harmonious whole is more likely to be produced. It may have a grave fault; or its central idea may not be quite as good and practicable as that of some other officer competing with him on a different system. But at least a definite and consistent work is evolved. Then, at last, comes the task of judging on the adoption of the system; and it may be rejected, like that of Morris, or accepted like that of Upton.

At all events, new prospects are now held out which

may well set at work those who have been accustomed to command troops in the service, and who also have the leisure and the scholarly tastes to undertake it.

THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.

CHIEF ENGINEER ISHERWOOD, Constructors Lenthall, Hitchborn and Wilson, the four dissenting members of the recently dissolved Advisory Board, re-assembled in the library rooms of the Navy Department on Monday last, according to instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of re-considering the minority report submitted by them. Secretary Hunt said in conversation on Tuesday last, that he had called these gentlemen together to have them, if possible, cast aside their minority report, and attach their signatures to the majority report, or, if this cannot be done, state their views in brief as to the points on which they differ from the other members. Their report, as it now stands, is longer and more detailed than the report of the majority. It embraces all that is contained in the majority report, besides setting forth the opinions of the minority on other points, which, the Secretary says, are not within the regulations governing this Board. If they cannot be prevailed upon to sign the majority report, they should, he urges, only state in a minority report the points upon which they cannot agree. The Secretary further says that, from conversations had with these officers, he believed that they will recognize the importance of having the report unanimous, and will therefore cast aside their present report and sign the report prepared by the other members. These gentlemen will probably conclude their labors on Wednesday, and the report will be immediately submitted to Secretary Hunt, who is now awaiting its completion, so that he may embody it in his annual report and send it to the printer before the end of the week.

THE CODIFIED ARMY REGULATIONS.

We have received and carefully examined the "U. S. Army Regulations of 1881," or, as they have been here tofore generally referred to, the "Codified Regulations," prepared under the act of June 28, 1879. The volume is a bulky one of 1,385 pages, including the index, but the larger portion of the book (from page 358 to the end) is occupied with the various "Forms" now in use by the bureaux of the War Department and the several offices pertaining thereto throughout the country. The "Regulations" are therefore well adapted for office use, and as we understand there is to be another edition, without the forms, for use of officers and others concerned, of a size suitable for handy reference—in other words, a pocket edition—the wants of officers and others will be supplied. The regulations of 1881 of course contain nothing new to the student of this class of literature for the past eighteen years, but that they will afford some new information to the Army at large is undoubted, and they cannot fail to be of great service to those officers outside of the bureaux, who catch only a passing glimpse of the many general orders and decisions affecting the regulations issued since 1863. These officers have no opportunity, no place in fact, to store up stupendous files, and, passing rapidly from one station to another, are apt to hold on to the teachings of the book they have there, forgetting the subsequent amendments, if indeed they have ever seen them, and thereby rendering themselves liable to a rap over the knuckles in the shape of "your attention is respectfully invited to G. O. — amending par. — of the Regulations." The present edition will of course be of service for a while, but if the modifications go on at the same rate as they have done for the past few years, another codified volume will soon be a necessity. Indeed, since the present volume was approved, early this year, there have been issued twenty-one general orders, modifying or revoking forty-five paragraphs.

However, the Adjutant General of the Army has efficiently and thoroughly executed the work confided to his care and supervision, and if it does not cover what the Army needs—a new set of regulations altogether—not a patching up of the old—that is not his fault nor that of the War Department. The new regulations may come soon, nay, they must come, for the times are changing and we are changing with them, and what suited an army over twenty years ago will hardly suit it now. However, the service is thankful for what it has got, and will carefully "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the latest edition, and in the meantime rest easy in the expectation of more on the same subject in the near future. Gen. Sherman is quoted as saying of the Codified Regulations: "Why, it's as big and cumbersome as a family Bible; it seems to grow each year in inverse ratio to the size of the Army. It should not exceed in volume the pocket edition of the

Army tactics. When the army of crusaders went into Palestine, many centuries ago, the regulations were comprised in a volume not as big as the common school primer of to-day. The Army regulations just issued include a compilation of all the orders of the past forty years. Still it is the existing regulations of the Army, and must be bided by."

PASSED ASST. ENGR. HARRIE WEBSTER, U. S. N., has favored us with a statement of the nativity of all the officers of the U. S. Navy. It appears that the admiral, all the rear-admirals, commodores, and captains, midshipmen, pay directors, pay inspectors, paymasters, and assistant paymasters were born in the United States. One lieutenant was born in Wales and one in the Sandwich Islands. One master was born in Poland; one chief engineer in the East Indies and another in Mexico. Among the boatswains is one each from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. The West Indies furnish us with two lieutenant-commanders; Saxony with one lieutenant and one master; Italy with one master and one cadet midshipman; and one lieutenant-commander and one boatswain were born at sea. The nationality of the remaining officers is as follows:

Rank or Grade.	United States	France	England	Germany	Cuba	Chile	Other
Vice-Admiral.....	1						
Commanders.....	89 1						
Lieut.-Commanders.....	75 1 1 1						
Lieutenants.....	268 2 1 1 2 3						
Masters.....	98						
Ensigns.....	98 2						
Cadet Midshipmen.....	99 1			1			
Medical Directors.....	14 1						
Medical Inspectors.....	13 1			1			
Surgeons.....	47 1				2		
Passed Assistant Surgeons.....	89 1		1	1			
Asst. Surgeons.....	16			3			
Passed Assistant Paymasters.....	29			1			
Chief Engineers.....	60 3 4	1					
Passed Asst. Engrs.....	89 2 5 1	2	1				
Asst. Engrs.....	63			1	1		
Cadet Engrs.....	24 1						
Chaplains, Prof. Maths.....	29 2		1	2			
Nav. Constrs. and Civ. Engrs.....	17 1		1		1		
Boatswains.....	38 7 2		1		2		
Gunners.....	48 2 3 1			1			
Carpenters.....	48 2		2		2		
Sailmakers.....	34 2		2	1	1		
Totals, including those mentioned above.....	1629 21 25 6 4 8 5 13 5 3						

SINCLAIR'S Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, arrived at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week from Yorktown, men and horses looking very well after their march from Yorktown; all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The horses are now enjoying a rest in their usual stable, but the officers and men have to take up the route to Little Rock Barracks, this time by rail, however. The battery had a pleasant time on its return march. The Baltimore County *Union* informs us that at Towsontown, Md., Captain Sinclair and his officers, with Captain Ridgely and Lieut. McClean, of the Towson Guards, were handsomely entertained at the residence of Judge Grason. The non-commissioned officers of the battery, desiring to testify their appreciation of the kindness extended to them by the Towson Guards, gave an entertainment on the same evening in honor of the company. On Sunday the officers dined at Hampton, the residence of Capt. Ridgely, and on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, the battery resumed its march, going by way of the Joppa road to the Philadelphia turnpike. A detachment of the Towson Guards, under command of Capt. Ridgely, escorted them out of town, and when they parted about one mile east of there the battery fired another salute. While at Towsontown many people visited the camp. The soldiers paid them much attention, and related many interesting incidents of their long march to and from Yorktown. They all expressed themselves as being particularly pleased with the treatment they received there and carried away with them many pleasant recollections of the place.

As we are ever desirous of being an earnest and an early exponent of the wishes and needs of the military services, we refer, with becoming modesty, to our many recommendations and suggestions of the past year concerning measures for the benefit of the Army and Navy, all of which found a place in the annual reports recently submitted, and many of which it is hoped will speedily be adopted. It is our special endeavor to keep pace with the requirements of the times and to bear in mind that the Army and Navy of to-day are not the Army and Navy of the past; that much is needed at once to enable us to keep pace with the march of progress, and that the future has also its requirements, which must not be lost sight of.

THE *Militär-Wochenblatt* of Oct. 5 informs us that an association was started in Berlin, Sept. 1, 1881, for the promotion of aeronautics, and particularly to test the many propositions which have of late been made for the construction of controllable air vessels, and to support them with all possible means if they promise success. The problem of controllability, which, after the deplorable results of a few adventurous attempts, had been regarded as insoluble, is of late, owing to the unexpected progress in the construction of dynamic machines, once more regarded as soluble by men of science, among whom are Prof. G. Wellner, of Bruenn, and Prof. G. Schmidt, of Prague. The association intends to procure the necessary means for the practical testing of such inventions and theories in this line as seem likely to prove successful. A trial station is to be established and maintained at Berlin, and it is expected that in this way a more general interest in aeronautics may be aroused. It is well known that France owes her superiority in this respect during the war of '70-'71 to a similar society in Paris - the Société Française de la Navigation Aérienne. The present society intends to publish a periodical to bring its proceedings and the results of tests to the notice of more extended circles. Any German or foreigner may join the society if introduced by a member and proposed by the chairman. The annual subscription is 12 marks. The present chairman is Dr. W. Angerstein, Berlin, S. W., at Jacobstrasse 134. At the meeting of Oct. 7 Engineer Broszus lectured on the most suitable construction of air craft, and a model for an electro-dynamic machine was introduced.

We do not often confess ourselves beaten on any question concerning military law, usage, custom, regulation, or order, but the query of a correspondent, "Why is the list of battles in which a regiment has participated placed on the national color instead of the regimental flag?" has brought us to a standstill. We do not know; nobody seems to know. There is no regulation for it. The regimental flag would seem the most appropriate for such a list, but the national color is the most convenient, as the list is easily inserted in the intervals between the stripes. Perhaps this latter may be the reason, but at any rate we present the question for general consideration, and shall be pleased to receive an authoritative decision. In the British army, we believe, the regimental colors bear the list of battles and are highly prized, and indeed, all things considered, they would seem the most appropriate for the purpose.

THE Army has much to be thankful for this Thanksgiving time. It has had its Thanksgiving dinner and leisure to digest it, and more than that, it has had as a timely present its Codified Regulations, which may, perhaps, be considered as coming in with the plum pudding as the heavier and more indigestible portion of the repast.

In a recent conversation with a prominent officer of the Army the President stated that there would certainly be no more retirements in the Army until Congress assembles, which is week after next.

THERE seems to be a general belief that a Compulsory Retirement bill, at sixty-two, for the Army, on a plan similar to that of the Navy, will receive favorable action at the hands of the coming Congress. Senator Voorhees is said to have taken hold of the matter, with a view to press the bill to a conclusion, and a petition asking for such a bill is now being circulated in the Army for signatures.

We were pleased to notice a short while ago the inauguration of a system of general recruiting within the geographical departments, conducted by the Assistant Adjutant Generals thereof, under the usual supervision of the heads of the recruiting service, and of course of the department commanders concerned. The system is naturally more applicable to the Northwestern Departments, where it is chiefly required, but we see no reason why it should not be adapted to all the military geographical departments, so far as the regiments stationed in those departments are interested. It could easily be made to work in harmony with the general recruiting service, and would be an useful adjunct thereto, and in many respects an economy.

Copies of the bulky new Army Regulations come in slowly, and are slowly distributed, as it takes extra transportation to get the few cords of them that are required for the General and staff officers, they being the first to be supplied. The pocket edition will probably not be issued from the printing office until the bulky edition has been pretty well disposed of.

RECRUITS to fill up existing vacancies in Army ranks are reported as coming in very slowly at the various rendezvous. Instructions have been sent to the Albany rendezvous to enlist for cavalry as well as for infantry. The rendezvous in Washington is doing a little better this month than it did last, a better class presenting themselves, and consequently a larger percentage being taken. Business is so brisk that good mechanics and good laborers of all kinds have no difficulty in obtaining work at more remunerative prices than the Government proposes to pay its blue-coated defenders. The approaching cold weather will probably throw many out of employment, when the recruiting sergeant's blandishments will have better effect than at present. The arrival in the East of the 4th and 5th Art. with depleted batteries has made recruiting matters brisk at the depot at David's Island, New York Harbor, getting off detachments in various directions, and the trouble is, the supply is hardly equal to the demand.

THE Arizona Miner, of Nov. 11, referring to an engagement between a party of Navajo Indians and some track layers on the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. near Holbrook, and which seemed likely to assume a serious aspect, says: "The Miner has earnestly presented the Indian situation north of Prescott to General Wilcox for his consideration. We have asked for more troops, and whether this present fight brings a general war or not, we want the Army reinforced in Northern Arizona all the same. Our interests in life, stock, and all material advancements demand it. The Navajoes can place 2,500 warriors in the field inside 48 hours, and if they should so elect to do, how is the Government going to check them? The urgent necessity of the case demands immediate action. Protection is wanted and the United States must give it."

OUR advices from California report the 1st U. S. Artillery as having arrived safe and sound at San Francisco, with very little detention on the road. The officers and men are generally pleased with their new stations, and are rapidly adapting themselves to the change of scene and characteristics.

THE seventh volume of the Report of the U. S. Geographical Surveys, west of the 100th meridian, in charge of 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has been issued. The act of Congress authorizing their issue was passed six years ago; the volumes have been published from time to time by the Government Printing Office in beautiful style, and, with their admirable illustrative plates, they will furnish a memorable contribution to our scientific and historical researches. The present volume is very interesting, its subject being Archaeology.

Nos. CXI. and CXII. of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" are both good issues. The former contains an article on the Thorneycroft Torpedoes, by Mr. Donaldson, of Messrs. Thorneycroft and Co.; one on Cavalry Service, by Capt. Bowdler; one on Outposts, by Lieut.-Col. Hale; one on the Military Forces of the Empire, by Capt. James; one on Infantry, by Col. Sir L. Graham; one on Cavalry, by Lieut. Col. F. Chenevix-Trench. No. CXII. contains Naval Intelligence and Protection of Commerce in War, by Capt. Colomb; Protection from Lightning, by Capt. Bucknill; Visual Signalling, by E. J. C. Rambusch; Mounted Riflemen, by Capt. Lumley; A New System of Hydraulic Propulsion, by Vice-Admiral Selwyn; Polish War Operations, translated by Capt. Rothwell; German Adjutants, translated by Capt. Allen; Incidents of the Chili-Peru War, by Lieut. Madan; Skobelloff at Geok-Tepe, translated by Capt. Dalton.

GREAT BRITAIN is to be congratulated on its "Royal Navy List" issued in October, 1881, under the editorship of Lieut.-Col. F. Lean, of the Marine Light Infantry. It is prepared on the same principle as "Hart's Army List," and one of its principal features is the full account of the war and meritorious services of naval officers of all ranks. The Admiralty we understand has given a generous support to the enterprise and placed it in the libraries of all the ships of the fleet. Col. Lean has supplied a want long felt in the British navy, and it is only astonishing to us, who are accustomed to comprehensive Army and Navy Registers, that our English cousins have been so long in making a start.

FRIDAY'S ORDERS.

THE leave of Captain A. E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry, is extended four months. The leave of Lieut. O. J. C. Hook, 17th Infantry, is extended three months. Assistant Surgeon W. H. Corbusier is granted four months' leave. 2d Lieut. H. De H. Waite, 5th Cavalry, having reported to the Adjutant-General, will return to Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF HEAVY ORDNANCE.*

By the courtesy of the Board on Heavy Ordnance, we are able to publish this week the substance of the very interesting and important letter addressed to the Board by Mr. William P. Hunt, the President of the South Boston Iron Company. The question considered by Mr. Hunt is one of national importance, and he discusses it with so much intelligence, and with such force of argument and illustration, that his views are worthy of the highest consideration. Even those who may disagree with him will admit that he has made a very valuable addition to the literature of heavy ordnance.

I am aware of a prevailing doubt, as to the fitness of cast-iron for heavy guns, yet submit, with deference, that as a material for rifled guns, it has never been fairly tested; and, whatever the degree of popular misconception upon the subject, I believe that it can be shown to have been based upon unfair trials, resulting, less from ignorance of the proper remedies, than through the difficulty of applying them. The most casual reference to the firing records of former years, cannot fail to discover the frequent recurrence of enormous strains, caused by inferior powder and defective projectiles; and when it is borne in mind that the light cast-iron guns of 10 and 20 years ago were subjected to strains calculated to vitiate in a single round all efforts at a proper estimate of their powers of endurance, the difficulty will be at once recognized of attempting to institute any true comparison of the strength or endurance of the guns of that period with the more modern structures, which have received only the fixed and uniform treatment due to the improved ammunition of a later day.

Referring to the importance of finding a projectile "which, while maintaining a proper efficiency in all other respects, would offer to the gun an absolute immunity from abnormal strains," Mr. Hunt quotes the remark of Gen. Rodman to a Congressional committee in 1868 to the effect that it was useless to attempt to arrive at a correct measure of a rifled gun's endurance until a projectile was obtained which should be uniform and certain in its action. The following table is given:

Table showing the irregularity of powder-pressure due to the bad action of rifle projectiles; from records of experimental and proof firing from various guns at Fort Monroe from 1866 to 1871.

Example. Number of rounds from gun.	Calibre.	Powder.		Projectile Wt.	Pressure in pounds.	Velocity in feet.
		In.	Kind.			
1	1,046	8	Cannon.	15	148	80,000
2	1,047	8	Cannon.	15	148	150,000 (a)
3	747	8	Lens.	15	150	100,000 (b) 1254
4	748	8	Lens.	10	150	77,000 (b) 1076
5	755	8	Lens.	25	150	100,000 1286
6	756	8	Lens.	22	150	31,000 Lost.
7	215	8	Cannon.	15	154	41,000 (c) 1285
8	216	8	Cannon.	15	150	41,000 (c) Lost.
9	224	8	Cannon.	14	148	100,000 (d) 1092
10	1	8	Cannon.	15	149	64,000 Lost.
11	2	8	Cannon.	15	149	98,000 1240
12	3	8	Cannon.	15	148	100,000 (e) 817
13	12	10	Mammoth.	25	292	73,000 1284
14	18	10	Mammoth.	30	292	27,000 1155
15	1	10	Mammoth.	40	300	36,000 1128
16	2	10	Mammoth.	40	300	88,000 1280
17	25	12	Mammoth.	55	420	23,000
18	30	12	Mammoth.	55	531	88,000 (f)
19	4	12	Mammoth.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	646	32,000 1088
20	5	12	Mammoth.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	603	34,000 Lost.
21	6	12	Mammoth.	70	683	200,000 924
22	7	12	Mammoth.	70	658	200,000 (g) 1088
23	8	12	Mammoth.	70	609	150,000 1007
24	20	12	M. m.moth.	60	600	69,000 1193
25	27	12	Cake.	71	600	98,000 (h) 641
26	1	12	Mammoth.	64	624	249,000 (i)
27	2	12	M. m.moth.	64	623	79,000

- (a) Gun burst. Shot stripped and marked by rifling.
- (b) Sabot wedged.
- (c) Good shot.
- (d) Shot stripped "badly."
- (e) Gun burst. Projectile broke and wedged in bore.
- (f) Gun burst. Shot stripped.
- (g) Shot stripped and deeply marked by the rifling.
- (h) Gun burst. Shot stripped and marked deeply by rifling.
- (i) Shot stripped. Lost.

As to this Mr. Hunt says:

The foregoing table comprises but a few of many such results to be found in the records of the experimental practice of the time. Precisely the same irregularity of pressures and want of concurrence between pressures and velocities, were at the time experienced by the English with their studied system of projectiles, and by Krupp with his lead-coated projectiles, even when using the prismatic powder. A detailed examination of this table is deemed important as serving to illustrate the enormous and uncertain strains to which our rifled guns were formerly subjected.

Nothing but the misconduct of the shot could produce this state of things; and, if further evidence were wanting, a glance at the stripped and mutilated projectiles would be sufficient.

As to how these light guns could withstand so many of these great pressures, it is believed that no gun could sustain such strains for a much longer time than barely sufficient to develop them; and it is just here that the high pressure caused by a faulty projectile is so much more serious than that produced by inferior powder alone. If the action of the projectile is uniform, safe, and reliable, it always escapes from the bore with facility, and by its unrestrained movement, releases the gun quickly from the strains imposed upon it; but if the projectile wedges, strips, balloons or jams in the bore, the powder-pressure is not only intensified but prolonged; and thus the gun loses all the assistance which would

*The Construction of Heavy Ordnance. A plea for the thorough and crucial test of American cast-iron, by the construction and proof of rifled guns of large caliber. Submitted to the Board on Heavy Ordnance appointed by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1881. By William P. Hunt, President of the South Boston Iron Company. Boston: Forbes Lithograph Company, 1881.

otherwise be derived from the inertia of its own great mass.*

The absolute endurance of many of our earlier rifled guns is shown to be very fine, and, so far as a comparison with a rifled gun is concerned, it is urged that the rifling amounts to practically very little as a source of strain. Though it is held by high authority that cast iron, which may answer for smooth bores, needs lining with other material to withstand the increased strain of rifling, Mr. Hunt holds this opinion to be erroneous. "If," he says, "the Rodman smooth-bore guns were considered strong enough for their established charges, then it is believed that a rifled gun of the same material should be considered equally safe, for the reason that, although for the same weight of gun the charge and projectile are heavier, yet the surface pressed is less, the pressure is lighter, the walls stronger (thicker), and there is no longer apparently any danger of abnormal strains. On the contrary, the improved rifle ammunition gives greater uniformity than formerly obtained with smooth-bore ammunition; while balloting, an undoubted source of injury, is also avoided."

To show this, he institutes the following comparison between a 10-inch smooth-bore with 26 lbs. cannon powder, and an 8-inch rifle, with the same exterior, and the adopted battering charge of 35 lbs. hexagonal powder, taking a mean of 600 rounds for each gun:

Gun.	Thickness of walls.	Powder.		Strain endured five inches from axis of gun				
		Kind.	Wt.	Sq. in	Aggreg'e.	Sq. in	Aggreg'e.	
10-in. B. 11-in. 8-in. rifle. 12-in.	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	26	15,000	23,000,000	45,000	23,000,000
Mumm't	33	30,000	17,000,000	9,200	10,880,000			

"Thus it appears that the rifle, although it has the thicker and stronger walls, is actually called upon to endure less than the smooth-bore gun. If, therefore, the smooth-bore be considered safe, the rifled gun of same exterior must be considered essentially so; and the increased strains to which the rifle was thought to be necessarily subjected are shown, with the introduction of improved ammunition, to no longer obtain." Having thus shown that the statement that our cast-iron smooth-bores (with their larger bores, thinner walls, and stronger powder) are "safe and reliable weapons," is a practical admission of the reliability of rifled guns of the same material, he refers the board "with confidence to official records bearing testimony to the great endurance and resisting power of cast-iron to internal strains, as exemplified by the practical tests of many smooth-bore guns." None of these guns failed during the war, and the records of some are doubtless lost, but the following may be specifically referred to:

A 10-inch cast-iron smooth-bore gun, No. 334, Pittsburgh, endured 1,600 rds.	" " No. 362, " " 2,450 "
" " No. 363, " " 2,450 "	" " No. 363, " " 2,450 "
" " No. 1442, Boston, " " 1,400 "	" " No. 1442, Boston, " " 1,400 "
" " No. 542, Reading, " " 650 "	" " No. 542, Reading, " " 650 "
" " No. — Boston, about 400 "	" " No. — Boston, about 400 "
" " No. — Pittsburgh, " " 600 "	" " No. — Pittsburgh, " " 600 "
" " No. — " " 600 "	" " No. — " " 600 "
" " No. 19, Reading, " " 300 "	" " No. 19, Reading, " " 300 "

Mr. Hunt then says:

The charges in the 10-inch guns varied from 14 pounds to 35 pounds, and in some instances a number of solid shot were fired at once. The charges in the 15-inch guns varied from 60 pounds to 125 pounds, the great majority being 100 pounds, with solid shot and sabot of 460 pounds. Most of these guns, I believe, remain unbroken. Turning our attention to rifled guns, it is found that only two 8-inch Rodman rifles (expanding system) were ever made, but these, very fortunate for the purpose of comparison, were of the same exterior model as the 10-inch smooth bore guns, and, consequently, as our present converted rifles. Of one of these guns I learn that, having successfully endured over a thousand rounds, including a number of very severe strains, it finally burst under a pressure of 150,000 pounds per square inch, caused by the stripping and wedging of a projectile. The mate to this gun has been fired nearly 900 times, and is still apparently serviceable. It has been abused rather than proved, with various experimental projectiles and powders, and has withstood enormous strains; over 100 of these being as high as 75,000 pounds per square inch, and many more pressures running from that up to 150,000 pounds per square inch upon the surface of the bore. The career of both of these guns was unfortunately closed before the era of improved projectiles, and in the very dawn, as it were, of improvements in powder; whereas, the more recently constructed (converted) guns of the same calibre and exterior model have enjoyed to the fullest that immunity from vicious strains only to be secured by good and reliable ammunition. From the official records of these guns (the only 8-inch guns of Rodman model and similarly rifled which have ever been tested) is extracted the following interesting summary:

Gun.	Total number of rounds.	Number of rounds where the pressure per square inch exceeded						Average pressure per sq. inch.
		30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	75,000	100,000	
8-in. cast-iron No. 1.	1047	52	32	23	16	10	3 Out of 80 rds	
8-in. cast-iron No. 2.	864	780	462	223	184	115	16 46,000 lbs.	
8-in. conv'ted No. 3.	59	56	9	4	0	0	0 27,180 lbs.	
8-in. conv'ted No. 1.	776	84	3	0	0	0	0 27,000 lbs.	
8-in. conv'ted B. L.	10	0	0	0	0	0	0 2,462 lbs.	

The column of averages conveys of course but an imperfect idea of the resistance really offered by the cast-iron guns, since, in all probability, gun No. 2 was more severely

* Rodman's Metals for Cannon,

taxed to withstand the sixteen pressures of 100,000 pounds per square inch and upward, than it would have been had it been called upon to endure only the average pressure of 46,000 pounds throughout the entire 864 rounds. On the other hand, the uniformity of pressures in the converted guns is remarkable, only a few moderately high experimental powders being ventured upon after the guns had shown a satisfactory endurance with milder powder.

Passing to a consideration of larger rifles, there may be instanced a 12-inch Rodman rifle at Fort Monroe, the product of the South Boston Works, which endured successfully before bursting, nearly 500 rounds, with various charges of experimental powders and projectiles of 500 to 700 pounds, the gun receiving no fixed treatment. Numbers of the projectiles are reported to have "stripped," "wedged," or "upset;" while many of the pressures exceeded 50,000, 70,000 and 90,000 pounds per square inch. The recovered projectiles frequently showed marks of violent action in the bore, and in many cases no records of pressures were taken. The only modern American weapon available for comparison with this gun is the 12.25-inch rifle at Sandy Hook, which weighs nearly two-thirds as much again, and which was completed at these works three years ago. I believe, however, it has only been fired 30 times up to date, with an average powder-pressure of about 24,000 pounds per square inch.

Hence he reaches the conclusion "that such satisfactory endurance is secured, not by reason of the linings, but rather in spite of them." No cast-iron rifle has ever received a proper fixed treatment in proof, and all have been remarkably light, the 12-inch 30,000 to 50,000 lbs. lighter, and the 8-inch 25 to 50 per cent. lighter than foreign guns of the same calibre. The weight of evidence, Mr. Hunt thinks, is against the opinion that strength is added to a cast-iron gun by removing a portion of the interior and replacing it with a wrought-iron tube. Against the experiments of Sir Wm. Palliser the endurance of some of our 10-inch guns is cited. It is thought that Sir William has been fortunate in falling upon a strong gun; and while the test was undoubtedly severe, Mr. Hunt sees nothing in his experiment to indicate that a good cast-iron gun, of the same dimensions and without a lining, would not have sustained a similar test. The experiments of Col. Laidley with the testing machines, and those of Gen. Rosset, of the Italian service, are quoted to show that a cast-iron cylinder with a wrought iron lining is inferior, in its power to resist bursting strains, to a simple cast-iron cylinder of the same bore and thickness. Mr. Hunt goes on to say:

All of these experiments, so consistent in their results, would seem to abundantly confirm the correctness of the opinion that, if the lined 10-inch guns have fair resisting powers, the unlined gun of similar dimensions must be stronger still; while this again must be inferior to a gun of the same material, but modernized as to shape and dimensions. I am prepared to admit, of course, that a wrought-iron tube, of moderate thickness, is usually stronger than one of cast-iron of the same dimensions; yet if these be subjected to repetitions of an internal strain of nine-tenths ultimate resistance, continued until just short of rupturing the cast-iron, it may be found that the wrought-iron tube has expanded the more, for the reason that repeated or slow effects of such intensity will have greater effect, in changing its form upon the coiled wrought-iron, than upon the cast iron tube.* Deficient as is the former, also, in transverse and longitudinal strength, and restrained when used for guns, by its rigid envelope of cast-iron it is believed that it soon ceases to do its share of work; and while its modulus of rupture practically overlaps, so to speak, that of the surrounding cast-iron, yet it acts more and more as a medium for the transmission of the strains of discharge, and less and less as an absorber of them. Such being my views, I am gratified to know that they are also those of mechanical and military engineers, whose opinions upon most subjects I hold in high esteem; and I have ventured thus in the greater confidence to lay them before you.

Facts entirely refute the theory that a lined gun bursts less explosively than one made entirely of cast-iron. "Any gun is liable to burst explosively when subject to abnormal strains, such as are due to a wedged shot, double loading (if such a thing is possible in practice), and such like causes; but when a gun bursts during a service test, the character of the rupture will depend very much upon the condition in which the previous round left it. The last round may just part it and no more, or, with a surplus of energy, break it with violence into a number of pieces. Unless we can absolutely control this matter by building a gun which cannot be burst at all, or one which will give ample notice by an infallible and conspicuous sign, there is probably small choice between a gun which will bury its own detachment by a mild disruption, or scatter its fragments outside the fort. It is deemed far more practical to endeavor to construct a gun of known and definite endurance, that when its life is well spent it may be put aside, than seek that *ignis fatuus*, a gun which cannot burst, or, bursting, do so harmlessly."

In conclusion, Mr. Hunt says:

It may be urged that no mention is made of the poorer records of our cast-iron guns, and that even some of the Rodman smooth-bore guns have been known to show unexpected weakness. I reply, 1st, that these few guns have been early experimental ventures; 2d, that whatever uncertainty or unreliability may exist in the present smooth-bore guns, must certainly exist in practically the same degree when that gun is lined with a tube; and 3d, when we have secured a hand one record of endurance from any gun, we have at once proved the possibilities of the system, and there remains but to explain the cause of the occasional failure. This determined, and the remedy found, we have at once es-

*This is, of course, a conspicuous fact with cylinders of equal strength. How far it applies to cylinders of equal thickness can be definitely determined by experiment alone.

tablished the desideratum of a safe and reliable plan of gun construction.

It is certainly not the part of wisdom to throw overboard a promising system, and one which has developed these great possibilities, until diligent effort has been made to eliminate whatever of uncertainty it may harbor. I think that I can make clear, not only the one weak spot in the Rodman plan of gun casting, but the remedy also, which shall make every product of that system a perfect fellow of its predecessor, and a duplicate of a success. Yet, were not this improvement at hand, I should none the less urge strongly the fair trial of a Rodman gun, from the simple promise of the plan in its original form, and because it would merit, in my judgment, this confidence.

As a material destined to be so largely used in any plan of ordnance likely to be adopted in this country for a long time to come, and as a main reliance in guns now building, it would seem important to determine the exact value of cast-iron as a principal component of such structures; and this can only be done by the trial of the cast-iron itself, unaided by or uncombined with other metals. Thus fairly tested upon its own merits, if it should be found that our cast-iron guns do not need, or are, perchance, better off without an association with other materials, such fact would be of immense value. The question, as it stands to-day, is indeed one of national importance, and is a question which the nation should not be slow to definitely and exhaustively dispose of.

THE Magazine Gun Board has adjourned its sitting from Springfield to meet at the Army Building in New York on Dec. 6, where any further testing of guns that may come in will be done, or at one of the posts in the vicinity of the city, perhaps Governor's Island. No date has been set as a limit to the time for receiving guns for trial, and it is expected that this will not be earlier than February, as there are already a number of guns on the "docket," some of which cannot be ready until that time.

The board expects to make a special report on the desirability of using the rifle cartridge in the carbine as soon as the data it has accumulated can be worked up.

A very distinguished engineer of our day, if he read the October number of the *United Service*, must have been somewhat surprised at finding, on page 494, the following personal information of interest to him:

In the autumn of 1839 Ericsson came to the United States and died at Richland, New York, March 5, 1869.

The *Destroyer* is a very lively piece of work for a dead engineer. Our good friend, Rear-Admiral Preble, who writes the very interesting series of articles on "The History of Steam Navigation," in which the foregoing passage occurs, will no doubt hasten to make amends for the slip in a note, and also in the published book, if the articles are reprinted in that form. Unquestionably the error arose in transcribing from some careless book of biographies, to which the Admiral referred for such facts and dates as no writer could be expected to carry in his head. We may add that there was a Col. John Ericsson who died at Richland, N. Y., at the time specified above, and that biographical work mistook him for the engineer.

We suggested in the JOURNAL of October 29th that, as the *Brooklyn* was soon to go into commission, the experiment of lighting by electricity should be tried upon her. We are glad to observe now that this experiment is to be made on the vessel in question, and we may add that, if it proves successful, we hope it will be extended to others of our large cruising vessels.

THE N. Y. Graphic has a picture representing Q. M. Gen. Meigs presenting the enlisted men of the Army with kerosene lamp, in place of their dingy candles. The picture is named "light in dark places," and accompanying it is this extract from Gen. Meigs' report: "The men being able to read without injury to their eyes, spend more time in rational amusement and less time in the grog shops and in the guard house."

SPEAKING of the departure of Major Wm. Arthur, U. S. Army, for the East, the *Helena*, M. T., *Independent*, says: "During the residence of the Major and his family in Helena they have made many warm friends, and their departure will be greatly regretted as a serious loss to the society of our mountain metropolis. Our loss, however, is doubtless their gain, and the *Independent* joins the hosts of Maj. Arthur's Montana friends in extending congratulations over his transfer to a wider and more important field, where he can once more enjoy the 'genial influences' of Eastern civilization."

CAPTAIN D. H. Kiuzie, 5th U. S. Artillery, shortly to arrive with his battery from Tampa, Fla., will go to Plattsburgh Barracks instead of to Fort Niagara, as was originally intended.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. M. Dickson, U. S. A., registered Friday of this week at the Sturtevant, New York, on leave, from Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory.

THE wedding took place, Saturday morning, November 12, 1881, at the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," in New York City, of Miss Florence Cameron, the only daughter of Wesley M. Cameron Esq., of Cincinnati, to Lieut. W. H. Kell, 22d U. S. Infantry. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, after which the bride, groom, and friends went to the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York city, where an elegant reception was given in their honor. Lieut. Kell's station is at Fort Clark, Tex., where the happy pair will make their future home.

THE STATE TROOPS.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE TACTICS.

MEMBERS of the National Guard interested in the subject of Tactics should read the letter published in this number of the JOURNAL from Col. Lazelle, Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Tactics at West Point, on the subject of a revision of Upton's Tactics. It will be seen from the endorsement of General Sherman on Col. Lazelle's communication, that the General thinks that the work of supplying the Army with new tactics should be undertaken, if undertaken at all, by an individual rather than by a board. Here is an opportunity for some enterprising student of tactics. Upton's tactics have never yet endured the supreme test of battle, and there are not wanting those who question their adaptability to the actual conditions of combat on a large scale. In battalion movements many officers of the National Guard have had an exceptional opportunity for testing the merits and defects of these tactics, and their contributions to the approaching discussion would be valuable.

HOW TO STUDY TACTICS.

We are indebted to Gen. Brownell, who is one of the best instructors in the National Guard, for permission to use the remarks which follow on the subject of studying tactics. They were presented in a paper prepared by Gen. Brownell to be read to the officers of his brigade. His ideas are sensible, and we commend them to the attention of those from whom we receive inquiries as to how a beginner is to commence the study of tactics.

Of course, a military instructor should always be able to execute any movement he explains, and this explanation is not sufficient merely because it is given in the exact language of the book. In a good many cases a better result is reached if the instructor uses his own language in his explanations. Upton's Tactics, with all their excellencies, are not always clear. Thus it is that the second class of students, referred to by Gen. Brownell, find opportunity for raising points such as we had frequent occasion to refer to Gen. Upton for decision during his life time. One who wishes to make himself a competent soldier must seek the reason for each command.

The hints as to the best way of acquiring the tactics by heart given in the article are good, and those who will take the trouble of following them will no doubt find this out.

The important question with National Guardsmen who desire to master Upton's Tactics should be, how to fasten upon the mind the rules laid down in the book, and that which is of equal importance, the object of these rules.

How many are met in the militia of the several States who, in conversation, will show evidence of a thorough knowledge of Upton's book, will criticize drills, quote, and give almost the language of the book as printed, together with the number of the paragraph, yet who, when called upon to themselves practically demonstrate their knowledge are found incapable, proving conclusively that while they may have fastened on their minds the rules, they have not discovered the reasons for them. These are the parties known to examining boards as crammers, mere parrots, the book on the end of their tongues, but nowhere else—entirely barren of ideas.

There are others who are well booked, have fair ideas of the object of the rules, but who refuse to believe that anything is correct, in a tactical way, unless it can be found actually printed in Upton's book. These are book soldiers, further advanced than the parrot.

If our aim is to qualify ourselves so that should our services be called for, we will be prepared to give them in a practical manner, and accomplish results in the shortest space of time. Let us begin right; accept, as it was intended by the lamented author, "Upton's Book of Tactics" as a text book, containing a set of rules, no two upon the same subject, and just enough to accomplish the results aimed at, susceptible of any number of combinations, and it must be admitted that if an officer will exercise his genius, there is no emergency or circumstance which may occur but what he can, by combining these rules, provide a formation for the occasion, and be at the same time inside of the tactics. Gen. Upton has given us a number of rules, so that we will be provided for all circumstances, in all places; perhaps forcing one part of a command to a movement different from that executed by the other, and yet each following a certain rule laid down, the use of the two accomplishing the desired end. The highest authority for this statement is the language of the book itself, and the several movements in the school of the battalion changing front, pannings and deployments, forming line by movements, etc., in any of which we combine several movements.

Now, how shall we grasp the rule and the reason for it? It is undoubtedly necessary to memorize the lesson; not, perhaps, to repeat it just as printed, but be able to hold the ideas advanced, and no student should leave lesson until he is satisfied that he can convey it to some one else, and he should by all means avoid cramming. It may be remembered by many that when they were first required to possess a knowledge of Upton's tactics the fear they had that they would be unable to confine themselves to a study that, in its then apparent dryness, was almost repulsive; yet how their pride forced a determination to master their lesson and qualify for the office which they had been called upon to fill. The first few weeks of this study undoubtedly tried their patience more than has all the rest of their term, and forced them to adopt expedients that would tend to help them out.

The first difficulty is to commit to memory the lesson selected. How can this be made easy? If we depend upon simply reading the lesson over several times, no matter how carefully, we will surely miss some little word or sentence which is of the utmost importance in giving meaning to the section, and which will present the movement in an entirely different light from the way in which we had understood it. How frequently, when officers are discussing the features of a movement, the book is appealed to, and we hear the remark, "Well, there, I never saw that before, and I have read it a dozen times, too." It was one of the little though important somethings which had been skipped over in reading. Let us adopt the plan employed by many professional people, who are forced to commit to memory certain lines—sit down with pen and paper, select a lesson, and write it slowly and carefully, noticing each word; close the book, read over the copy, and tear it up, then try to write it from memory. We will find that in a very short time we will succeed in proving that the lesson, with all its points, is fixed on our mind. It may be readily observed by many how correct is their mem-

ory respecting letters which they have written, and can rewrite almost word for word.

Having committed to memory the rules, let us become familiar with the reasons for them; at first those provided in the school of the soldier, where we find in the "setting up" is explained the reasons for the exercises, and so through the whole school reasons are given which more securely fastens the rules, because the object of them is made so plain. Follow this plan through the whole book, imagine circumstances, all kinds of places, etc., that would require the various movements, and you will very quickly secure a clearer idea of the reasons for which they were provided.

As the student advances out of the school of the soldier he will find it difficult at times to force his imagination sufficiently to carry the movements in all their details in his mind, if he will provide himself with matches, dominoes, or anything that will indicate the force he is trying to handle, these difficulties will be dissipated.

It is the experience of all instructors of officers' classes that theoretical drills are very tame, dry, and decidedly uninteresting, owing simply to the impossibility of all carrying evenly a movement in their minds at the same time, but when objects are introduced to represent the several bodies employed in the movement, interest is immediately awakened, and his labor from that time out is comparatively easy.

Officers may frequently make it pleasant and interesting to jointly study, have one give a problem for another to solve and demonstrate practically on the table or blackboard. Try this plan and you will be astonished to see how easy it is to learn, and how a desire for a greater knowledge of tactics will control you.

When you get into the school of the battalion do not leave a movement until you analyze it. Go back into the school of the company and to the school of the soldier, and see how, step by step, the movement is created. It is a plan which has been found to work admirably in examining boards. For instance, we will suppose a candidate for examination who has been elected to the office of captain. Now every member of the board believes that for the tactical examination he comes before them fresh from hard study in the school of the battalion, expecting, in that a thorough examination, it is necessary that the board should have evidence of his qualifications as an instructor of his company in the lower schools; but to go at him in the school of the soldier or company at once, would tend to throw him off his balance, expecting, as he does, an examination in battalion movement, and even if he is well posted in those schools the chances are that he will be utterly confused, owing to the stage-fright feeling which usually governs them under such circumstances, and would be sent back, owing to ignorance, which in his case does not exist.

So the plan is to commence in just what he is expecting; select a battalion movement, put him in it, and before he leaves it have him down into the school of the company and soldier, and thus giving the evidence the board is seeking without the candidate realizing it.

The student must carefully note the fact that the book explains a movement in only one way, either right or left, and that when a rule exists that is general in its bearing, it is given but once in the book; also, that frequently only parts of the movement may be given, referring for its completion to some of the lower schools.

As an instructor he should school himself thoroughly in the manual of arms, so that he may execute every part in a manner that will be sharp, clear, and deliberate, particularly all that relates to the service of the piece in action, as it will be found that deliberation secures a more rapid and effective fire than undue haste, owing to excitement. This must be earnestly guarded against; and every officer desirous of perfecting himself as one capable of commanding a body of men under circumstances which would naturally cause excitement, which in turn might lead to confusion, must first learn to control himself before attempting to assume the control of others. It must be borne in mind that some of the sharpest critics, as to the efficiency of an officer to command in the National Guard, can be found in the ranks of the body he commands, and that his every action before them should inspire confidence in his ability. This cannot be had until the officer knows that he thoroughly understands the work before him.

WILLIAM H. BROWNELL,
Brig.-Gen. 11th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.

GYMNASIACS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We congratulate Col. Clark, and the 7th regiment, N. Y., on being among the first to recognize the importance of gymnastics in the education of the soldier. In this as in other things, the 7th shows a worthy determination to hold the lead. In its new armory a room has been fitted up with every appliance for gymnastic exercise. This gymnasium was used to a limited extent last winter and closed during the summer. It has recently been reopened, and is now in the full tide of successful experiment. Though attendance is optional the number present on the opening night showed a lively interest among the members of the 7th in this new and most sensible addition to the equipment of the armory. Members of the N. Y. Athletic club and of several boat clubs attended, and there was a considerable display of gymnastic exercises, as well as of zeal.

In Europe the importance of gymnastics in the soldier's training is well understood, and every barrack has its gymnasium attached. The progress and improvements in warfare are also constantly increasing the demands made upon the judgment, individuality, self-reliance, etc., of the soldier in the face of the enemy, and these qualities can hardly exist to any high degree in an individual who, however intelligent he may be, does not possess that full control over every muscle and limb of his body which a thorough systematic gymnastic training tends to develop. As a means for improving the general set-up and military bearing of the soldier it is most important, and its value in a hygienic point of view is too well understood to be dwelt upon here. The 7th has taken a step in the right direction, and we hope others will follow their lead.

OVERWORKED ADJUTANTS.—A correspondent writes us as follows: "Every observing officer, whether his service has been in war or in camps of instruction, must have observed that the assistant adjutant-general is an overworked officer. His duties in the field as chief of staff are enough, if he fulfills all that is demanded of him, to employ his entire time, and yet there is waiting for his hands enough office work to keep one man busy keeping the records in proper shape to avoid confusion and delays, and too often the more pressing and important the field work, the more urgent the demands of his office duties. Why the A. A. G. should be required to be the pack-horse of the military service would be hard to answer. As a remedy to this evil of making one officer try to fill the two most important positions on the staff, I would suggest having an aide-de-camp fill the position of chief of staff, with rank to make him superior to the other members of his general's staff and the equal of the sub-division commanders. In this way a general could receive help when and where he needed, and from more competent hands, and

all his staff departments be kept up in an efficient and prompt manner. Now is the time for National Guard officers to labor with their legislators for the improvement of the service; and is not this a very important matter for consideration?

IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT, NEW YORK.—We are in receipt of a copy of the annual report of Adjutant-General Fred. Townsend for the year ending December 31, 1880. It would be interesting if it were not now some what out of date, documents of this sort not having the quality of wine which improves with age. Perhaps, however, the State printer thinks differently and holds that as wine should be kept in the wood awhile before being bottled, so an Adjutant-General's report cannot be properly ripened if it is prematurely taken out. I manuscript and put into print. Is this why the report of the Adjutant-General for 1879, Gen. Woodward, is still withheld, to the regret of some members of the National Guard, one of whom writes us as follows:

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Now that the report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York for the year 1880 is being circulated, it will perhaps be in order to ask how it is that the report of his predecessor, General John B. Woodward, for the year 1879, has never seen light. Of course it is generally understood (at least at Albany) that, although "there have been great soldiers before Caesar," there has been no Adjutant-General worth mentioning before 1880, and the report of any one holding that office before that date would have comparatively little value. At the same time there is a natural curiosity among some members of the National Guard who served under the administration of General Woodward to see his last report.

So far no one seems able to form any idea why this report should never have been printed, as all others have been. One would think that a new Adjutant-General would feel the necessity of having the last report of his predecessor with its accompanying documents printed for his own information, and that of his subordinates, even if the ordinary courtesy customary in such matters would not require him to see that it was printed before anything else connected with his office passed into type. But this latter, of course, is a mere question of taste. *Noblesse oblige* should be recognized by all military men as their rule of conduct.

NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Captain D. Appleton's Co. F, of this regiment, with thirty-two full files, two lieutenants and five sergeants, was instructed in the school of the company and manual of arms at the armory, on Tuesday evening, November 22. The formation was excellent, the 1st sergeant taking but just four minutes from the "fall in" to the "turn over." We think, however, five minutes more would have been well expended in an inspection of the company before its presentation to the captain. This may be considered an unnecessary waste of time, especially in the 7th regiment, but as the 1st sergeant is held directly responsible for the appearance of the men, we consider that in neglecting this inspection at each formation he is most directly over-looking a portion, and a very important portion, of his duties. The drill was commenced with a march in column of fours, the step being exactly 110, with distances and alignments accurate. This march was used for the instruction of the men in changing direction, the captain personally superintending the wheels of the fours, and directing the men to march square up to the wheeling point. This is one of the items of instruction generally overlooked by company commanders, the consequence being that at the majority of drills a change of direction in column of fours, instead of being a clean break off to the right or left, as the case may be, usually presents a snake-like appearance, the left of the column shifting away from the original pivot, until, as is often seen, nearly three times the amount of space required is covered by the column. Co. F made these wheels, however, in splendid shape, there not being a flaw in the movements. Right by two's and form fours were neatly executed, the distances being accurately preserved and step perfect. A "right front icto line" from the column of fours was beautifully performed, the size of the drill-room permitting the first four to advance full company distance before halting. The oblique of the rear fours, the halt and carry, were performed in a most perfect manner. This movement was repeated by the left in an equally creditable manner, the only blunder being the slouchy way in which the third four from the left executed the carry after the halt. This carelessness in this four was noticeable throughout the drill. A march, right and left oblique, was executed in but fair shape, owing to the failure of the rear ranks to correctly cover. After a wheel into company front an advance in line was handsomely executed. The breaking into column of fours, forming company and advance in line were repeated several times, all in a splendid manner. The fronts into line were again repeated, after which right by files, with a march by the flanks, the formation of fours, with changes to the front and by the flank, were all executed in fine shape, and with hardly a flaw, while in single rank the company was faced inward, forming right angles and the manual of arms by the members executed. Capt. Appleton taking the musket of the 1st sergeant and going through the manual with the men. After a short rest the marching movements were resumed, several fine advances in line, with wheelings by company being cleanly and correctly executed. The drill was closed at 9:30 o'clock, and though but few movements were executed, the Captain insisted that each one should be well understood before new ones were taken up. The drill throughout was most satisfactory, and shows that the old 6th company means to again resume its place at the head of the regiment.

On the same evening Co. E, Capt. Rhodes, with sixteen files, were instructed in the manual and company movements. After the formation the command was formed in single rank, when one-half of the evening was devoted to the manual with and without the numbers. The marching movements were all performed in single rank, the advances and wheelings by company being most creditable. The fronts into line, too, were good, while in the marchings, columns of fours, the stop and distances were accurately maintained. The drill of this company was a good one, but there seemed to be a feeling that it was suffering by comparison with Co. F, and no doubt it was, for the large front and perfect movements of the 6th showed to very great advantage. Capt. Rhodes and his men should, however, remember that every company has its day, and that it is not so long ago since the boot was on the other leg, when in the old armory the 6th Co. was almost demoralized, while the 5th were showing with full ranks and splendid drill. Every company in the National Guard must, under the general force of circumstances, have its ups and downs, and if Capt. Rhodes and his men will continue showing as they did on this occasion, a marked improvement in drill and attendance, it is only a question of time; perhaps even before the close of this season, that Co. E will again show its forty files for drill on the armory door. "Tis a long road which has no turn," and we trust that Co. E has now reached the point when "Excelsior" becomes the motto. Strict attendance to all

duty, and attention to the requirements of drill, will tell its own story and in good time, while for the present the company and its captain can well feel proud at the progress made.

1ST REGIMENT, NEW YORK.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, Capt. W. D. Clark, of Co. D, whom the Board of Officers, convened for that purpose, had proposed to fill the vacant majorship in this regiment, stated, in a neat speech, that considerations of a personal nature compelled him to decline the proffered honor. The announcement was received with universal regret, as Capt. Clark is very popular in the regiment, as well as in his own company, and a very competent officer. He is an old soldier of the National Guard, and fought gallantly during the late war. The board has been directed to submit a new nomination, and the matter will be decided on the second Monday in December. The recent appointment of Lieut.-Col. A. D. Palmer to this regiment is quite an acquisition. Lieut.-Col. Palmer is a graduate of West Point, has much experience in the methods of the Regular Army, and is an excellent tactician and disciplinarian. He has undertaken the special instruction of the officers and non-commissioned officers, for which separate nights have been designated in orders. Col. Vose's intention is to make real soldiers of his men by assimilating the management of his regiment as much as possible to that of the Regular Army. The steps he has made and intends to take to this effect seem to be in the right direction, and we wish him all the success he deserves.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—In response to an invitation from the 3d New Jersey, on Thanksgiving day, about noon, the Eighth, six companies strong, headed by band and drum corps, marched down Broadway, en route to Elizabeth, N. J., in column of companies. The men wore great coats, knapsacks with blankets rolled on top, and dress caps. With the exception of the anomaly of the dress cap, the appearance of the men was neat and soldierly. The marching and alignments were as good as the slippery condition of the street would permit. When we saw them it appeared that the men were rather fatigued from being marched too long at a "carry-arms."

NEW YORK.—The recruit class established in the 8th regiment, under Captain Kelly (Co. G) has proved a success far beyond the expectations of the officers. The captain is a careful and painstaking instructor, is thoroughly up in his duties, and having the confidence of his class, is doing much to increase the efficiency of the regiment. His company, G, have volunteered to remain one hour after regular drill, each week, in order to receive special instructions in guard mounting, skirmish drill, and bayonet exercise. G evidently means to take the leading position in the regiment.

The annual reception of Co. K, 7th regiment, Capt. Taylor, will be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, Friday, December 16, 1881, instead of December 21, 1881. As K is one of the crack companies of the American Guard, the affair promises to be well managed, and every guest ought to return home happy.

The Tibbits Veteran Corps, Troy, commenced on Thursday a series of social entertainments.

An election for colonel of the 51st is ordered for Dec. 1. The Syracuse Sunday Herald says: We hope Major Farrar will be placed on the military committee of the Assembly this winter. He has some knowledge of military law and might, perhaps, help put a little common sense into the military legislation.

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the 13th regiment, Brooklyn, has obtained three months' leave of absence, and Lieut. Col. Gates has issued orders assuming command of the regiment. The following drills are ordered: Officers, Tuesday, Nov. 29, and Monday, Dec. 5. Non-commissioned officers' drills, Wednesday, Nov. 30; Thursday, Dec. 8; Fridays, Dec. 16 and 23; Thursday, Jan. 5; Wednesday, Jan. 11; Tuesday, Jan. 17, and Monday, Jan. 23. Companies holding drills on these evenings are to be consolidated in the squad drill room, under command of the senior officers present. Regimental headquarters' business is hereafter to be transacted on Friday evenings. The board for the examination of recruits will hereafter meet on Monday evenings. The drum corps were given a reception at the residence of Drum-Maj. Smith on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23. Drum-Maj. Smith will shortly resign his baton, and Drum-Maj. Edward McIntyre, of the 47th regiment, will be his successor. McIntyre was a drummer boy with the 13th when the regiment went out to the war.

The officers and members of the 22d regiment are preparing for an invitation ball in the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, Feb. 2. The affair is in the hands of a committee of sixty-five. Every company is thus represented by private and non-commissioned officers as well as by commissioned officers.

Col. Josiah Porter, of the 22d regiment, who is on his way from Europe, is to be entertained at dinner on his arrival by the Board of Officers of the regiment.

The resignation of Captain Stephen Curtis, of Co. B, 7th regiment, and 1st Lieut. John F. Moynihan, Co. C, 8th regiment, have been received at 1st Division Headquarters. The leave of absence to Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the 5th regiment, has been extended to Jan. 1. At an election at Battery B, Artillery, Nov. 17, 1st Lieut. William Muhlenberg was chosen Captain, vice Keim, resigned.

At a meeting of Co. K, 23d regiment, Saturday evening, 2d Lt. Francis W. Stone was promoted 1st Lieutenant.

The Brigade Commander has ordered the election of a Colonel for the 5th regiment on the evening of Dec. 1.

The commission of Henry J. Gardner, captain and aide-de-camp of the 6th Brigade staff, has been received.

In the weekly Lottery Rifle Match of Co. B, 12th regiment, held Nov. 18 at their armory rifle gallery, the following were best scores made out of a possible 35 at a 200 yard reduced target: Pvt. E. T. Farrell, 30; Pvt. L. Rafferty, 29; Sergt. J. L. Paulding, 28; Pvt. C. J. Leach, 23; Sergt. A. B. Van Thiesen, 27.

The 5th regiment is directed to assemble in fatigue uniform, overcoats, with side arms, at the armory, on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1881, at 2 o'clock p.m., for church parade. Sermon by Chaplain Fleischhacker, in All Saint's Church, corner Henry and Scannell streets, which has been tendered to the regiment by the courtesy and kindness of Chaplain Dunnell, of the 22d regt.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry which met at the armory of the 9th to investigate charges preferred by Col. Ryer against Capt. G. A. Hussey, of Co. I, 9th regt., and of which Col. E. Mitchell, of Gen. Shaler's staff, is president, has completed its task and forwarded the proceedings to Gen. Shaler. The result has not yet been published.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The A. G. of Massachusetts, Gen. A. H. Berry, has published in G. O. the report made on Oct. 26 to the A. G. of the Army, by Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Royal T. Frank, Major 1st U. S. Art., of his inspection of the 1st and 2d Brigades Mass. V. Militia at Fort Framingham in August and September last. Col. Frank reports that the camps were healthy and properly pitched, with only such a departure

from prescribed forms as the necessities of the case required. They were thoroughly policed every day, the wells were guarded to prevent pollution, and every sanitary measure adopted to secure the health and comfort of the soldiers. The time was well employed in the various drills ordered, and a very marked improvement was observable towards the close of the few days allowed them. Continuing his report, Col. Frank says:

Nearly all the commanding officers, and many of the field and company officers, are old soldiers of experience, and the result of this is made apparent in discipline and drill of their commands. Considering the fact that nearly one-third of every organization consists of new recruits who have never been in the ranks before, I consider the results obtained quite satisfactory. The drills of the artillery and cavalry, taking into account the peculiar and almost insurmountable difficulties under which they labor, far exceeded my expectations. Before the close of the camp they were able to execute most of the movements at the trot and gallop with considerable precision.

These two brigades are uniformed alike throughout, which gives to the whole force a fine military appearance. It is similar to that of the regular service in color and trimming. The dress coat is double breasted instead of single, and leather leggings are worn. The clothing was all in good order. The knapsacks and cartridge boxes are manufactured by the State, are new, but not of the regulation pattern. I think they are well adapted to the wants of the militia, but would not be found convenient or durable for field service. No haversacks or cantines are provided; as these would be a first necessity upon being called into service. The arms, which are the same as those in use in the regular service, are generally kept in order by armorers. This may do in the armory, but in camp every soldier has to take care of his own arms, and it is of the first importance that he should not only know how to do it, but should appreciate the importance of doing it well. It was noticed that many of the chambers of the pieces, in some of the companies, were considerably rusted. Careful attention should be given to the correction of this, especially when in camp, or such pieces will soon become unserviceable. Some awkwardness was shown by many in throwing up the pieces for inspection, and many seemed to have been but imperfectly drilled in the "setting up" drill. This could be corrected by encouraging the men to practice those movements by themselves.

The gun carriages and harness of the artillery and the equipments of the cavalry were all new and in good condition.

The artillery harness, though new, appeared to have been a long time on hand, and will not probably prove very serviceable. The horses of the artillery were hired, and some were well adapted to the service and some were not. Battery B, of Worcester, is entitled to special commendation for its efficiency and the zeal and ability of its commander. The horses of the cavalry in both brigades belonged in most cases to their riders. They were well adapted to cavalry service, and were ridden fairly well. They were employed on escort and on provost duty throughout both encampments; they discharged these duties remarkably well, and are entitled to great praise. The stables both of the cavalry and artillery are temporary structures, put up and removed at each encampment. I would recommend permanent stables be established by the State as being more sightly, better adapted to the service, and more economical in the end. I would also recommend the establishment of permanent company kitchens.

Brigade and battalion guards were mounted, and guard duty was well and intelligently performed, the distance of a mile from camp. . . . The good instruction of the guard was due, in a great measure, to the fact that every soldier had in his knapsack a printed pamphlet containing extracts from the regulations relative to the duty of guards. Honors were uniformly rendered, and military courtesy and subordination prevailed to a greater extent in these two brigades than in any similar organization which has come under my observation.

The Quartermaster's Department was ably administered by competent officers, and the Medical Department was a model for any military organization. The Subsistence Department alone is without a representative. Soldiers receive a per diem, which constitutes a fund out of which a caterer is employed to provide subsistence. As the supply, preservation, and preparation of rations would be a first necessity, whenever troops are called into service, the experience that would be gained in these camps of instruction by adopting the methods of the regular service in regard to subsistence would, in my opinion, prove both valuable and economical.

I have confined my observations to the general methods and system of discipline practiced. In these I have seen much to commend and little to condemn. If all that is desired has not been accomplished it is because sufficient opportunity is not afforded. Chief among the obstacles to be contended with is non-attendance. The service is purely voluntary, and I believe no penalty attaches to absence beyond dismissal. I think some modification of the law in this and other respects could be judiciously made. As it is, the State of Massachusetts has in these two brigades a well-disciplined military force, ably commanded and officered, to a great extent by trained soldiers, and it deserves the support of both the State and general Government.

RHODE ISLAND.—We have received a copy of the report of the inspection of the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia, by Brevet Major Frank E. Taylor, Captain 1st Artillery, U. S. A., published in G. O. by the Adj't. Gen. of the State. We give Major Taylor's comments only, omitting the description of the camp, which was fully described in the JOURNAL at the time (August last). Major Taylor reports that the marching and manual of arms was fair; the general appearance good. The salutes of some of the officers were not properly given. In battalion drills the various movements of each battalion were fairly executed. The officers, in some cases, failed in the "quick time" to carry their swords properly, i.e., at a "carry." The general appearance of the commands was good. The clothing and accoutrements were excellent, and the arms, with but few exceptions, were well taken care of and in serviceable condition. The arms were of the old pattern, calibre .50, with bright barrels. The handling of the pieces in coming to an "inspection of arms," was not good, and showed want of drill in this particular movement. A want of uniformity in the collars of the men was noticeable. A lack of steadiness in the ranks during the inspection showed the presence of a number of recruits. The brigade guard-mounting of the 2d showed an improvement on that of the 23d of August, the men being more steady in the ranks and the marching being in better time and with more life. The evolutions gone through with August 25, comprised brigade line of battle, marching in line of battle to the front and rear, forming column of masses and their deployments. The orders given were clear and distinct, and were promptly carried out by the battalion commanders. The drill, considering it was the first one of the encampment, was most commendable. Battalion and brigade guard-mountings followed the brigade drill, and improvement was noticed over previous days. The firing with blank cartridges by the first

battalion evinced that the battalion had not had a great deal of practice in their use. In the 5th battalion there were two companies whose arms were in a very bad condition. This was explained by the absence of the armorers, who, as I understand, have entire charge of keeping the arms in proper condition. The 4th battalion was composed of colored men and compared most favorably with any organization on the ground. Their bearing was soldierly, their manual and marching good, and their arms and equipments in good order. The clothing, equipments and arms of the Cavalry battalion were in good order, but the horses were far from what they should have been physically, but showed signs of care and attention in the grooming. This is all that could be expected, as the State does not own the horses, and they are hired for the occasion. The brigade passed in review in column of companies, and the general appearance and marching were extremely good. There were some losses of distance after the first change of direction, but nearly all of them were rectified before passing the reviewing officer. The salutes of the officers, in many cases, were not good, and given at too great distance from the reviewing officer. The review was followed by a brigade dress parade, in which the manual was fairly executed. Major Taylor says: "August 26th, on invitation of the Governor of the State, I accompanied him in his review of the brigade. In the afternoon I accompanied the Brigade Inspector in his inspection of Battery A, Light Artillery. The men of the battery seemed to be bright and intelligent, and were conversant with the manual of the piece, so far as the standing gun drill goes. The uniforms were in good condition, as were the guns and harness, so far as could be judged, they being very dirty from dust, drills and constant firing of salutes during the earlier part of the day. The horses were miserable, but as they and the drivers were hired for the occasion, nothing else could be expected. In my opinion, light battery service in the Militia will never pay for the expense of keeping it up, until the State is prepared to own the horses and have the drivers members of the battery and properly drilled in their duties. That the captain of the battery was able to put it through such movements as he did is most creditable to him. Not the least interesting feature of the camp was the Signal Corps, the members of which, under their capable commanding officer, testified their ability to successfully compete with their brethren of the regular service. The camp, during my stay in it, was most thoroughly policed, and discipline and good order was enforced to a marked degree. The marked improvement made in five days of camp life, shows to what a state of excellence the command could be brought in an encampment of a month. As it is, the State of Rhode Island has reason to feel justly proud of her Militia."

In publishing this report the Commander-in-Chief desires to compliment the officers and men of the brigade upon the fact that their efforts have received the commendation of an officer so well qualified to judge, and to express his hearty concurrence in the report, and his gratification at the degree of efficiency indicated thereby. At the same time he desires to call attention to the defects mentioned in the report, with a view to their correction in future, in order that the military service of the State may be brought to a still greater degree of efficiency.

In Executive Military Orders No. 1, November 15, Gov. Littlefield conveys officially his thanks to Lieut. Col. B. B. Martin, and the detachment (Cos. D. and F) of the 3d battalion of Infantry composing the Yorktown escort, and the American band, for their services on that occasion, and expresses his appreciation of the valuable assistance and suggestions received from Gen. Horatio Rogers, the State Commissioner, and the committee, Adjutant Gen. Barney, Gen. Dennis and Col. Pierce, A. D. C., who made the necessary arrangements for the comfort of the party while en route and at Yorktown.

Cos. A and B, 3d Battalion of Inf., R. I. M., which, by G. O. No. 8, current series, were temporarily attached to the 1st Battalion of Inf., are permanently assigned to that battalion by G. O. No. 16, and will be hereafter designated as follows: Co. B, Capt. J. A. Brown, to be Co. E, 1st battalion; Co. A, Capt. R. V. Woods, to be Co. F, 1st battalion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Insp.-Gen. Elbert Wheeler presents a very valuable report of his inspection of the 1st Brigade, N. H. N. G., Brig.-Gen. Joseph M. Clough. The details we have not room for, and confine ourselves to quoting some of the general observations and recommendations, which may be of service to other commands. Officers and men, we are told, "showed excellent spirit, seemed anxious to make the time profitable, and performed all duties cheerfully." The sanitary arrangements were generally good, the chief criticism being an insufficient number of sinks the first two days. Little sickness prevailed, excepting temporary cases of

diarrhea the early part of the tour, due to the water and to food improperly cooked. The discipline was not commendable. There was a general lack of system; things ran loosely, and not with that precision and attention to detail which characterizes the ideal command. Too many cases of intemperance were reported, partly among officers, and several minor disturbances were provoked thereby. The camp sutler was detected in selling liquor, in violation of orders and of his contract, and should have been expelled from the grounds. Vulgar and profane language was used on the cars en route, and some officers and men were seen in uniform in public the second day after close of camp. Some officers used profanity in dealing with their men, a practice calculated to bring disgrace to the service and men's disrespect to the officer. More attention should be paid to military courtesy, largely the fault of ignorance, and due to the neglect of the officers in instruction. Brigade guard mounts were conducted by Maj. Cheever, A. L. G., and were very satisfactory. Regimental formations for guard were creditable also. Guard duty was generally well performed, particularly so by members of companies which had been instructed in their armories. A very common error in challenging was to call out, "Halt! who comes there?" Army regulations will show this use of the word "halt" to be wrong. Many improperly used the word "post" in calling the corporal of the guard. Salutes by sentinels were fairly observed, but many errors were made in distinguishing the proper salutes for different ranks. The placing of the sinks outside the chain of sentinels, with no restrictions on passing out, virtually made the general guard useless for keeping men in camp, and consequently many of them visited the city without authority each evening, where their numbers and conduct caused some criticism.

Target practice is still generally neglected, and not a musket was fired during the encampment, even with blank cartridges. The purchase and fitting up of a camp ground is recommended, and the establishment of a signal corps. Elsewhere than in New Hampshire they may take to heart this recommendation by Col. Wheeler: "I must also urge upon all members of the National Guard the necessity of closer study of the law and tactics. Many officers still adhere to wrong commands, relics of Casey, or perhaps Scott, and many have only a very superficial idea of movements generally. Officers and non-commissioned officers should have that pride which will prompt them not to endeavor to teach on imperfect knowledge, and not to appear at drills without knowing their individual duties."

CONNECTICUT.—The colonel of the 1st regiment, C. N. G., has published in his G. O. 7, of Nov. 7, 1881, letters from the Governor of Connecticut, complimenting the regiment on its good behavior, soldierly bearing, drill and efficiency during its recent visit to Yorktown and Charleston, and from the Mayor of Charleston, tendering his thanks for the gift of marmettes to certain charitable institutions of that city. It also contains favorable remarks of the brigade commander on the conduct of the whole brigade during the recent Centennial celebration at Groton and New London, and concludes with an order directing the resumption of weekly drills as soon as possible, and a preliminary notice of muster, which is to take place this month, at which he desires the presence of every member.

NEW JERSEY.—The 9th regiment have issued an appeal to the patriotic citizens of Hoboken for funds to compete and furnish their armory, and will hold a fair for that purpose, commencing Dec. 13. Subscription books have been started by many prominent ladies, and it is hoped that a large sum of money will be realized.

KANSAS.—The Seneca Light Artillery present the following winter programme of entertainments: Military reception and ball, Nov. 24, 1881; social parties, Dec. 9, 1881, and Jan. 13, Feb. 2, and March 3, 1882; dress ball, Dec. 30, 1881; military and fancy dress ball, Feb. 22, 1882. Reading, dramatic, and musical entertainments will also be given during the season.

ILLINOIS.—The dissatisfaction existing in the Illinois National Guard continues. Changes involving elections and the issuing of commissions are becoming quite numerous. The number of commissions recently issued indicate that the work of reorganizing the Illinois National Guard has already begun by the Governor and Adjutant General.

THE SARSFIELD GUARDS' PROBLEM.—Lucius McAdam, "Actuary," sends to the N.Y. Times the following solution of this problem, mentioned in the JOURNAL of last week, to wit: \$200 was appropriated to be divided into 30 prizes, running

from \$2.50 to \$25. As the case is stated the difficulty is that there are too many known quantities. By dividing the problem into two problems a solution may be had. Thus, divide \$85 among the five highest prizes so that the first prize will be \$25, and divide the balance, \$115, among 25 others, so that the lowest prize will be \$2.50. The problems may then be solved from the formula for arithmetical progression:

$$S = (a + l)n + 2 \text{ and } d = l - a + n - 1,$$

in which S is the sum of the series, a the lowest term, l the highest term, n the number of terms, and d the difference. The \$85 will then be divided among the first five by a difference of \$4, as follows: \$25, \$21, \$17, \$13, \$9. Total, \$85. The \$115 will be divided among the remaining 25 by a difference of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or with slight corrections to eliminate the half cents, as follows: \$2.76, \$2.52, \$2.35, \$2.17, \$2.06, \$1.82, \$1.65, \$1.47, \$1.30, \$1.12, \$1.95, \$1.77, \$1.60, \$1.42, \$1.25, \$1.07, \$0.90, \$0.72, \$0.55, \$0.37, \$0.20, \$0.05, \$2.50—total, \$115, making the grand total of \$200.

CREEDMOOR.—The Thanksgiving day matches of the N. R. A., to be shot at Creedmoor, November 24, were postponed on account of the weather, but as a number of riflemen were at the range, and in order that they should not be wholly disappointed, a match was improvised, called the "Substitute Match." Distance 200 yards, 5 shots each entry, 3 scores to count, 50 c. for 1st, 25c. for each subsequent entry, any rifle. Military receiving one point allowance on each entry. 12 prizes.

SECOND LIEUT. Francis W. Stone, Co. K, 23d Regiment, was on Thursday evening unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant. Frank H. Veritan has been elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, 47th Regiment. Drum Major Edward McIntyre, of the 47th Regiment, has accepted the appointment of drum major of the 13th.

The Brooklyn Eagle says: A strong effort is making to induce Capt. Charles E. Bridge, 11th Brigade staff, to accept the position of commandant of the Gatling Battery, made vacant by the resignation of Capt. Edwards. The choice is a most excellent one.

The project for a new Gatling Battery, to be attached to the Fifth Brigade, which has rested quietly for several months pending the outcome of National Guard affairs at Albany, is about to be revived. Gov. Cornell's assurances of generous support of the militia, made to the 13th Regiment at Yorktown, have renewed the confidence of the promoters of the battery in the ultimate success of their project.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. R. M. asks: "Whether a soldier who is stenographer can be detailed as a general service clerk and what steps should be taken to obtain a transfer?" ANSWER.—Stenographers are generally in demand at Division and Department Headquarters. Apply through your Commanding Officer to the Ass't. Adjutant General of the Department in which you are stationed.

In our answer to "Inquirer" in last week's JOURNAL, our answer to the 1st question should have read "Four right, march, column left."

C. P. W. asks the "address of Commodore A. C. Rhind, U. S. N." Ans.—Washington, D. C.

PRINTER asks: "Are printers enlisted in the Signal Corps like ordinary mechanics, and what is their rank and pay?" ANSWER.—There are no special regulations as to the enlistment of printers, as such, in the Signal Corps. If needed they would be enlisted. Apply to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C., for a pamphlet giving instructions on the subject, or, better still, read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL carefully every week, which has recently given several replies to queries concerning the Signal Corps.

R. H. asks: 1. Is there any authority save a general court-martial which can stop an enlisted man's pay? 2. Can a subaltern officer inflict the punishment of fifty extra guards upon an enlisted man for the simple offence of overstaying his liberty? Ans.—1. Yes. See 17th and 54th arts. of war. There is a distinction, of course, between stoppages and fines. 2. There is no regulation or order forbidding it; but, on the other hand, we never heard of a case where such a punishment was inflicted.

SUBSCRIBER asks as to whether certain batteries of the 4th U. S. Artillery have arrived at their new stations in the East. Ans.—By the time you read this answer all the batteries of the 4th Artillery will be at their new stations.



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Russia has appointed a Commission to collate the results of the recent experiments with torpedoes and torpedo cutters in foreign navies during the past twelve months, and to report upon the applicability of any fresh features to her own. Another Commission is also engaged in reorganizing the Russian torpedo service, with the object of giving the personnel a more thorough practical training. It is believed that the suggestion of some experts will be adopted for extending the course by a twelvemonth. During the winter twelve of the torpedo cutters at Cronstadt will be sold, and in the spring the Baltic fleet will be increased by twenty of the newest construction.

DURING the next session of the German Reichstag it is announced that the Imperial Government will bring forward a project for establishing, with the aid of subventions, two new important German steamship lines to Japan and the South Sea Islands. It is also stated the Ministry will also take into their consideration the question of the trans-Atlantic traffic of Germany.

THE French, it is said, have grown so enthusiastic over the scheme of tunnelling the Channel that the founders' shares in the small French company have risen from £100 to £200.

IRRESPECTIVE of the numerical reduction of the Russian army, a number of other retrenchments are to be also made to lighten the military budget. In the artillery only two guns to every battery will be maintained on a peace footing, thus reducing the number of horses in each battery to eighty-eight. In the cavalry the duties of each officer will be overhauled and equalised, and the surplus officers placed on the retired list. In

the infantry a number of auxiliary cadres will be abolished. Officers' servants will be excluded altogether from the muster roll of the army, and officers will have to employ the rank and file as their servants, paying them out of their own pocket, instead of drawing funds for that purpose from the State, as hitherto. The Imperial Guards will be deprived of many privileges they have always enjoyed, and some of the regiments will be placed on the same footing as the rest of the army. In the infantry the post of clarionet player will be abolished. All reductions concerning officers will be proceeded with gradually, in order to give the individuals concerned time to obtain other appointments.

The following lines, said to have been composed by Sir G—t W—y, have been placed over a monument erected in one of the bastions of the Floriana, Malta, by the men of the regiment:

EPITAPH.

Here lies the poor old 75th,
But under God's protection,
'Twill rise again in kilt and hose
A glorious resurrection!
For by the high transforming power
Of Childers' martial clause,
What went to bed the 75th,
Will rise the "ninety-twas."

June 30, 1881.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

SIR GARRET WOLSELEY has written a letter, in which he says that about 90 per cent. of the crime in the British army is owing to drunkenness, and when the men are removed from the temptation of intoxicating liquor, crime is practically unknown among them.

"During the operations I conducted in South Africa in 1879, my own personal escort was composed almost exclusively of teetotalers. They had very hard work to do, but grumbling was never heard from them, and a better behaved set of men I was never assisted by, a fact which I attribute to their being almost all total abstainers."

MARRIED.

GARST—DE LANY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Fort Stanton, N. M., Nov. 8, 1881, 2d Lieut. CHARLES E. GARST, 15th Inf. to Miss LAURA DE LANY. No cards.

KELL—CAMERON.—At New York City, Nov. 12, 1881, Lieut. W. H. KELL, 22d U. S. Infantry, to Miss FLORENCE CAMERON.

LE ROY—STUMPF.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1881, Rear Admiral W. E. LE ROY, U. S. Navy, to Mrs. MARY STUMPF.

DIED.

CLARKE.—At Bucyrus, Ohio, 2d Lieutenant LUKE CLARKE U. S. Army, retired.

CRAWFORD.—At Brunswick, Maine, Nov. 18, of pneumonia, REBECCA SHREVE, wife of Lieutenant M. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Commodore John C. Carter, U. S. Navy.

HARRINGTON.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1881, CAROLINE B., daughter of Lieut. F. H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps.

SHUBRICK.—Nov. 18, HARRIET CORNELIA WETHERED, widow of the late Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick, in the 93d year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, Washington, Sunday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock.

MC CAULEY.—Suddenly, in Wyoming Territory, November 8, 1881, EDWIN B. MC CAULEY of Philadelphia, Pa., brother of Capt. McCauley, U. S. Army.



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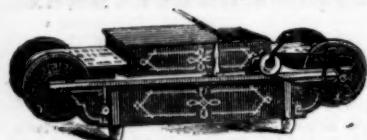
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largest gun in the world, if it does not quite emulate the cannon which is described in "The Journey to the Moon." The Americans first hit upon the idea of adopting the power to the guns, to enable large charges to be fired; and the Rodman perforated cake, which was made previous to the war in 1861 for the use of their great Columbiads, was certainly the mother of the mammoth powders which are now common for all large ordnance.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

KIEL, the principal German naval station, will be fortified towards the interior. Field Marshal Moltke

has occupied a week in inspecting the surrounding country, and now red flags indicate at eleven different places the points on the heights where forts are to be erected for the protection of the "nest of the navy," as V. Moltke calls it. The forts will surround Kiel in a wide circle and completely command it, but they are situated so as not to interfere with the development of the city in any direction. The means are to be taken from the "fund for the erection of new fortifications of the Empire," which shows, according to the last budget, an amount of 56 millions mark on hand.

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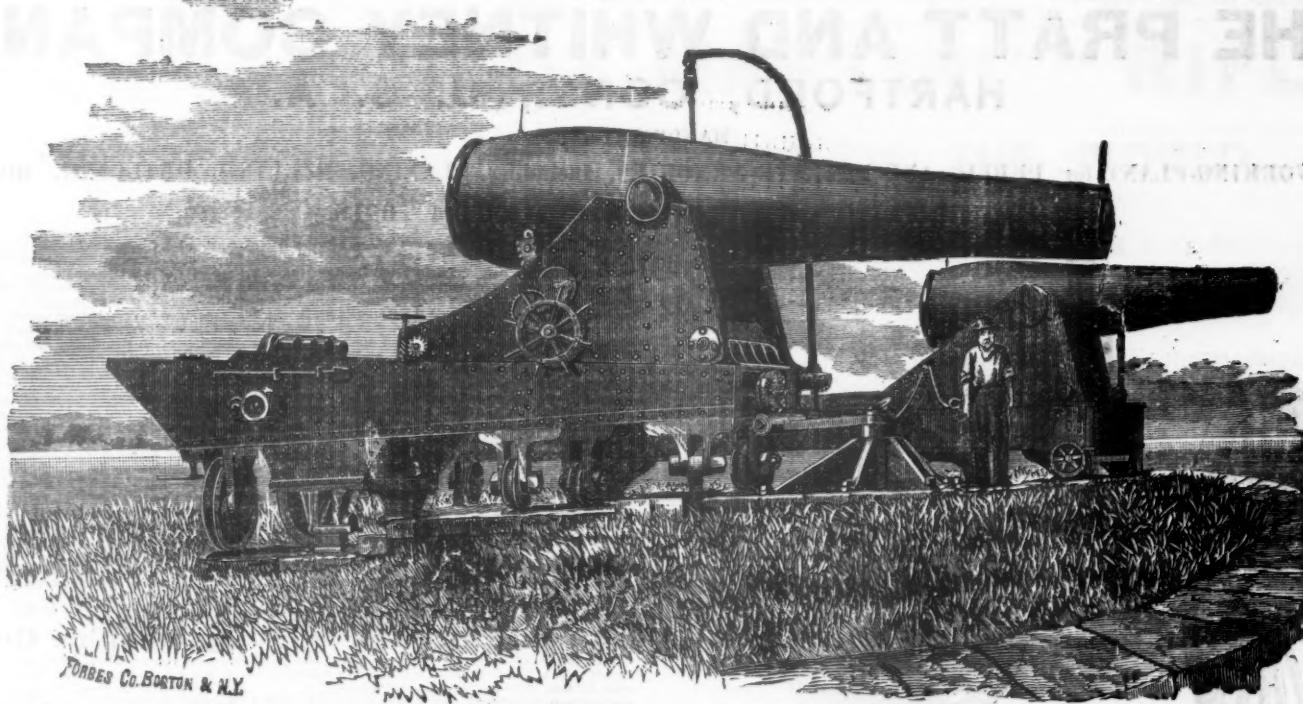
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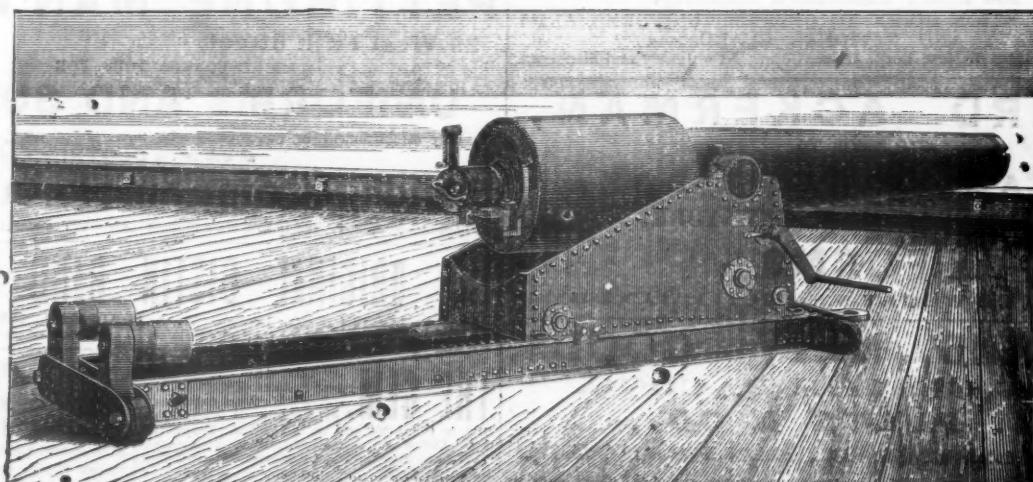
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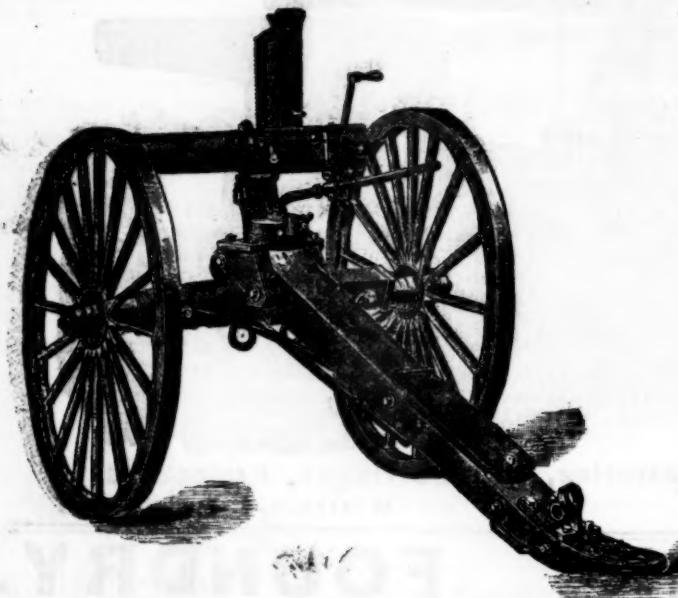
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